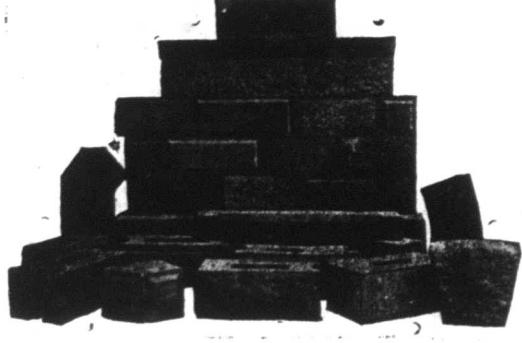


# THE NAPANE

Vol. L] No 32 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANAD



Now is the time to build and make your repairs, while material is cheap and plentiful. JOY & SON have a large stock on hand, and are prepared to fill all orders on the shortest notice, for Brick, Concrete Blocks, and all kinds of Ornamental Stone for verandah construction.

## A Full Line of Sewer and Drain Tile on Hand.

Well Curbing for all size wells.—We build a fireproof and indestructible Chimney which any handy man can put in place.—We wholesale and retail Portland Cement. Special prices in our lots.—Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. Give us a call. Office and factory near G. T. R. bridge.

JOY & SON.

## JOY'S Brick and Block Yard.

## THE COUNCIL MEETING

## THE PUBLIC MEETING

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor A. S. Kimmerly in the chair.

Present — Reeve Alexander and Councillors Waller, Stevens and Steacy.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

The following communication from the Board of Health was laid before the council :

The Municipal Council,  
Napanee, Ont.

Gentlemen,—

The Board of Health at a meeting held on the 11th inst. passed resolutions recommending to the council that the following permanent sewers be built at as early a date as practicable, these recommendations being made on sanitary grounds.

The sewers recommended are as follows : First—On the Newburgh Road, from the man hole at the corner of Dundas and Bridge streets, north easterly to opposite the residence of Edward Vine. Second—On Centre street from the Grand Trunk Railway to Dundas street. Third—A sewer or sewers on Bridge street, or such other location as the council may for engineering purposes deem prudent for the purpose of draining and taking care of the sewage from the properties fronting or abutting on Bridge street, between West and Richard streets.

The Board of Health further recommends that a by-law be passed requiring all persons who vend milk in the Town of Napanee to have their herds submitted to the tuberculous test twice a year, and that all cattle showing a tuberculous reaction be ear marked and separated from the herd, and that the milk from the cattle so ear marked be prohibited from being sold within the corporation.

The Board of Health further recommends that a by-law be passed requiring all owners of property fronting or abutting on streets upon which are constructed permanent sewers to cease the use of privy vaults, cess pools, etc. at once and make connections with the permanent sewers for the purpose of disposal of sewage, or failing these, that dry earth closets only be used, as required by the regulations of the Board of Health, and subject to the inspection of the Sanitary Inspector.

Laid on the table until later in the evening.

Mr. W. A. Grange, secretary of the Board of Health, informed the council that all parties using the creek drain just west of West street for sewage purposes had been notified that they must discontinue.

Mr. W. S. Detlor, one of the parties notified, was willing to conform to the request but was of the opinion that a sewer should be constructed on Bridge street in order to provide proper drainage when the practice of emptying in the old creek was discontinued.

Mr. Grange also informed the council that all parties emptying sewage into the river above the falls had been notified that the practice must be discontinued.

A communication was read from Mr. C. A. Walters, secretary of the Electric Light Commissioners, asking the council to so arrange that the Commissioners could draw the sum of \$500 which had been provided for in the estimates for 1911, as the amount had already been spent. Request granted. Also that the Commission-

The public meeting called to discuss the proposed light, heat and power agreement between the Seymour Power Co. and the Town of Napanee on Tuesday evening was attended by a fairly representative gathering of ratepayers.

Mayor Kimmerly acted as chairman.

He stated the purpose for which the meeting was called and remarked that he thought if each speaker would limit himself to thirty minutes the question under discussion could be well handled and an adjournment made at a timely hour.

Messrs. Colville, Mulholland and Snider, representing the Seymour Power Co., were present and were requested by the chairman to address the meeting. Mr. Colville, who occupies the position of solicitor for the Seymour Co., responded, but asked the chairman for the privilege of replying to any objection raised by any of the speakers who followed. He then proceeded to give an outline of the business operations of the company in this section of the country and referred briefly to the proposed by-law.

Dr. G. C. T. Ward, chairman of the Electric Light Commissioners, followed and quoted figures to show that the town's lighting plant was progressing to a point where it would soon be on a paying basis. He explained the position of the Commissioners in bringing the proposed agreement before the council, and by his remarks conveyed the impressions that, while he thought the agreement was a good one for the town, it should not be hurried to a conclusion in a hasty manner, but should be allowed to pass through the hands of experts in order that the best interests of the town might be safeguarded.

A representative of the Hydro Electric Commission was the next speaker, and passed some complimentary remarks about the town's lighting plant, but had nothing to offer in the form of a proposition from the Hydro Commission. He gave an outline of the working of the Commission in Western Ontario, and very generously offered the assistance of this particular department in case the corporation might have had any occasion for it.

Mr. W. C. Scott was the next speaker and occupied practically the balance of the evening in endeavoring to point out to the audience why the by-law should not be passed at the present time.

He commenced his address by complimenting the members of the council for the excellent agreement which had been arrived at between the Seymour Co. and the town, and remarked that it was a good thing for the town. But the legality of the sale of the electric light plant caused a doubt to arise, and to his mind the plant could not be legally disposed of in the manner in which it was proposed to do so. He contended that when the town sold the plant the bondholders, who hold the debentures for the unpaid balance due on the electric light plant, would immediately enter an action against the town, and a law suit would be started which might eventually be carried even so far as the Privy Council. He also contended that the Municipal Act does not allow any municipality to create a trust fund, as proposed in the agreement; and this was also illegal. His advice was to defer the voting on the by-law until such a time as a new by-law could be drafted which would be legal in every respect, and also a few other

## THE NEW SANITARY MEAT MARKET

opposite Town Hall.

Everything spotless and clean.  
Choice western beef always in stock.  
Beef all government inspected.  
Choice spring lamb and mutton, veal  
and pork and home-made lard.  
Choice line of cooked meat, jellied beef,  
jellied pork, veal, ham and tongue, veal  
and tongue, roasted ham, boiled ham, and  
English corn beef—all government inspected.

Fearman's hams and bacon.  
Davies hams and bacon.  
Fowler's hams and bacon.

Prompt delivery.

A. KELLY.

Phone 135. 15tf

## Notice to Milk Vendors.

All persons selling milk in the town of Napanee will take notice that on and after this date all milk will be tested, and if the quality is not up to the standard they will be prosecuted.

By order of the Board of Health.

W. A. GRANGE,

Secretary.

Dated July 13th, 1911. 31-c.

BOY

ONE SHARE OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS I shall give to every boy who sells to ten of his friends a standard five cent article each week this summer. In ADDITION to the big prize A REGULAR INCOME is assured. I'll tell you how. Make a list of ten names and addresses. Bring it with you. You needn't miss ball games or fishing trip. Bring your parents if you choose. Come early.

B. M. BLACK.

Napanee, Ont.

## ALBERT COLLEGE BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Over 300 students enrolled annually, half of whom are young ladies. Highest advantages in all departments. Buildings heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Will reopen Tuesday, September 5th, 1911. For Calendar or room address

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.

## TIMOTHY SEED

—ALSO—

## FARMER'S DRIED APPLES

—WANTED AT—

**FARMER'S  
DRIED APPLES**  
—WANTED AT—  
**SYMINGTON'S.**

# Why Not send China

## Niagara Falls!

for weddings—you can send no  
more appropriate gift than a  
piece of

### FINE CHINA

We have an immense range of fine  
articles, either separately or in sets, that  
would be most suitable for wedding or  
other gifts. In fact our china is too good  
for the regular trade and our intention is  
to sell out the whole lot. To accomplish  
this we will inaugurate

### On June 1st

and for 30 days after

### Great Clearing Sale

at prices never before heard of. Come  
early and get first choice.

**A. E. PAUL,**

Paul's Bookstore.

### THIS IS WHY

we sell more Regina's than  
Waltham, Elgin, or other  
American makes — any of  
which we will sell you, if  
you prefer.

They are the only 3 years  
universally guaranteed  
Watch you can buy

This means 450 of the best  
jewellers in Canada will take  
care of our guarantee to you if  
you are away travelling, etc.

ALL parts factory finished and  
interchangeable, making repairs  
easy.

They are made by the most  
skillful watch mechanics in the  
world.

Marvelous timekeepers.

Hardly ever break mainsprings

REMEMBER we keep and  
can sell you all other makes of  
watches.

**F. CHINNECK**  
Optician and  
Jeweller.

A flycatching contest at Worcester,  
Mass., resulted in the capture of ten  
barrels of flies. The winner, Carl C.  
Bousquet turned in ninety-five quarts  
of flies, over 1,250,000.

**Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat**  
A Candy-Powder Laxative

request advantages in all departments. Buildings heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Will re-open Tuesday, September 5th, 1911. For Calendar or room address

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.

### I.O.O.F. EXCURSION

—TO—

Toronto

—and—

Niagara Falls!

Special Train Both Ways

Wednesday, August 9th

Train leaves Napanee 6:35 a.m. Returning leaves Union Station 11 p.m.

Tickets, from Napanee to Niagara Falls, \$3.45; to Toronto \$3.35.

### ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of John McGregor Munro, of the Township of Ernesttown, in the County of Lennox and Addington. Merchant, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that John McGregor Munro, of the Township of Ernesttown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, General Merchant, has made an assignment of all his estate, credits and effects to the undersigned assignee for the general benefit of creditors under the assignment and Preferences Act.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of Edwin Chown, 115 King Street, City of Kingston, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, THE 24th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1911, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint inspectors, and for the ordering of the estate generally.

Creditors are required to file their claims with the assignee on or before that date, properly proved and itemized.

And notice is further given that after forty days from this date the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the debtor having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

OLIVER CHOWN,  
Assignee, Kingston, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,  
Solicitors for Assignee,  
Napanee, Ont.

Dated July 13th, 1911. 31b

### EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Margaret Emma Grant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Section 38, and amending Act, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Margaret Emma Grant, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, spinster, deceased, who died on or about the 20th day of May, A. D. 1911, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to H. M. Deroche, Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, executors of the last will and testament of the said Margaret Emma Grant, deceased, on or before the

8th DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1911 their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 8th day of August, A. D. 1911, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they have not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

H. M. DEROCHE,  
Solicitor for the Executors.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1911. 30d

Thomas Burley, Marlbank, aged sixty-eight years, died Sunday morning at the general hospital, Kingston.

Another shipment of that Imported Pure Cattle Soap just received at Hoopers—Napanee's Largest Drug Store. Ask for "Shell Brand."

A communication was read from Mr. C. A. Walters, secretary of the Electric Light Commissioners, asking the council to so arrange that the Commissioners could draw the sum of \$500 which had been provided for in the estimates for 1911, as the amount had already been spent. Request granted. Also that the Commissioners be asked to furnish the council with a detailed statement of the expenditure of this amount.

The Streets Committee reported that the work of building cement walks had been commenced. Also that they had given the new county road a trial on Dundas street and had found it worked satisfactorily.

W. T. Gibbard addressed the council in reference to the bridge crossing the canal at his factory. It is in a very dangerous condition and should be attended to at once. The suggestion had been made that a permanent bridge should be built to replace the old one, one of iron stringers with a cement driveway.

The question was left open until later in the evening.

Moved by Councillors Waller and Denison that the Town Property Committee have power to dispose of the late R. J. Wright property for the sum of \$2500. Carried.

A by-law was passed authorizing the building of the following cement walks:

1—Four foot walk on the south side of Thomas street from East to Adelphi street.

2—Four foot walk on the east side of Adelphi street from Thomas street to lot number seven.

3—Four foot walk on the west side of Adelphi street from Bridge street northerly one hundred and thirty-two feet.

4—Four foot walk on the west side of Adelphi street from Thomas street to the lot formerly owned by A. McGuire.

5—Four foot walk on the south side of Thomas street from lot No. 7 to Centre street, and from Centre street to Robert street.

6—Four foot walk on the east side of Robert street from Thomas street to Bridge street.

7—Four foot walk on the south side of Bridge street from Union street to Simcoe street.

8—Six foot walk on the north side of Bridge street from John street to East street.

9—Four foot walk on the east side of Centre street from Dundas street to Mill street.

10—Four foot walk on the north side of Ann street from John to Centre street.

11—Four foot walk on the east side of Donald street from Bridge to Dundas street.

12—Four foot walk on the south side of Bridge street from Adelphi to East street.

On motion of Councillors Stevens and Denison the proposed walk on the north side of Bridge street, between John and East streets, was left in abeyance until next session of council.

Moved by Councillors Waller and Steacy that the communication from the Board of Health be referred to a committee composed of Mayor Kinney, Reeve Alexander, and Coun. Denison. Carried.

On motion of Councillors Waller and Stevens the Clerk was authorized to advertise in the town papers calling attention to the tagging of dogs before August first.

Moved by Coun. Waller, seconded by Coun. Steacy, that the engineer, Mr. Wright, be advised to hasten, in every possible way, the completion of the Dundas street sewer. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Stevens, seconded by Coun. Steacy, that the matter of repairing the bridge crossing the canal at Gibbard's Furniture Factory be left in the hands of the Streets Committee with power to act. Carried.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

P. Bergin .....	\$ 12 75
Madill Bros. ....	1 00
Special police .....	4 00
S. Kelly .....	5 04
S. Kelly .....	5 04

Council adjourned.

the Privy Council. He also contended that the Municipal Act does not allow any municipality to create a trust fund, as proposed in the agreement; and this was also illegal. His advice was to defer the voting on the by-law until such a time as a new by-law could be drafted which would be legal in every respect, and also a few other changes, which did not quite suit his views, could be altered.

Mr. Colville followed to answer the charges brought up by Mr. Scott and stated that his company was perfectly willing to accept the title for the property which the town council could give if the sale was made. This point as to the legality of the sale had been looked carefully into by the company's solicitor in Toronto, also Mr. McIntyre, of Kingston, and Mr. Herrington, of Napanee, and the opinion of these eminent legal gentlemen was that the town of Napanee could legally sell the plant.

Other speakers were present but the audience had evidently got tired and began to leave the hall in twos and threes, and the chairman wisely declared the meeting adjourned.

As to the benefits to be derived from this it is hard to say what they will be. The opponents of the by-law certainly added strength to their ranks, but whether they have made enough gains to defeat it remains to be seen. It does however seem strange that those opposed to this measure (and they will all invariably tell you that it is a good thing for the town) should leave the discussion over until the last minute and then endeavor to upset everything. These points raised against the by-law could very well have been placed before a public meeting four weeks ago, when it was considered advisable some definite action could have been taken.

Our advice to the ratepayer is to look the by-law over carefully and think it out for themselves, and if they come to the conclusion that it is going to be a good thing for the town vote for the by-law.

Cheap Sale on Toilet Paper, 6 rolls for 25 cts. Lay in a supply from

**BOYLE & SON'S.**

An expensive deposit of tale of fine quality has been found on William Fuller's property, about a mile from Madoc village. A company has been formed, who will work it on an extensive scale,

We know of nothing better, for the troublesome cow fly than the Texas Fly Oil Mixture. You get it in any quantity at The Medical Hall—Frel L. Hooper.



**CAPT. AND MRS. JO**

Dear Editor—Allow me through your valuable friends of the Salvation Army in Napanee to appoint as the leaders of the Local (Campbellford) we had a very successful stay of pleased to visit anyone, day or night, who is sick. Our meetings will be bright and cheery and a

# EE EXPRESS

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

finds us in the lead for  
Plumbing, Steam, Hot  
Water and Hot Air  
Heating.

M. S. MADOLE

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ANADA—FRIDAY, JULY 21st, 1911

## J. L. BOYES' SUMMER CLEARING SALE

Every Man or Boys' Suit  
in the store marked in  
plain figures at Reduced  
Prices from 25 to 33 per  
cent.

Straw Hats at 30 and 40  
per cent. reduction.

Boys' Shirt Waists at  $\frac{1}{2}$   
price. Regular 75c for  
38c, 50c for 25c.

Men's Soft Shirts, regular  
value 75c, \$1, and \$1.25  
—at 47c

## J. L. BOYES,

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR,—

Sir—Being a listener at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last, when the Seymour Co., and the Hydro Electric Commission put their propositions, re furnishing Light and Power, before the audience, I (with your kind permission) will take this opportunity of placing the two propositions before your readers (as I understand them.)

1st—The Hydro Electric people's offer (stripped of its verbosity) is as follows: We will furnish you with an Electric Light and Power system, and operate it at your expense for a term of thirty years, leaving you the happy possessors of the present plant.

so that at the end of the term you may be rich in the possession of two Electric Light Plants, having in the meantime paid for both, in addition to cost of management, which being government management will be very cheap, and in addition we will furnish you with all the advice you need free. We will be in a position to furnish you with the service after the next Provincial Elections, and the saving to the town will be the difference between government economy and private company's extravagance.

2nd—The Seymour Co., offers as follows: We will buy your Electric Plant and pay you its value in cash, furnish you with light and power at a saving of not less than \$2000 per annum from the present cost, give you 24 hour service each day, also a substantial guarantee that we will in a very few months "deliver the goods." We are already co-partners with you in Napanee, having large munition interests in it, and must, in order to have power to sell, develop the natural advantages that the town is blessed with, and being fellow burden bearers

## TPE BY-LAW IS A GOOD ONE BUT VOTE IT DOWN.

To the Editor of The Express.

At a public meeting held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening and called by the Mayor "for the purpose of discussing the proposed by-law with the Seymour Power Company, and advisability of selling the Electric Light Plant." "All parties interested are requested to be present."

I think the ratepayers of this town would like to see the Mayor get down off the fence and tell us just where he stands in this matter. I noticed his programme was arranged, not by himself, but by Dr. Ward, and I think W. C. Scott.

The Councillors were first called on, but Mr. Mayor made sure that he said nothing, not a word, but wished the other members of the Council to do so. Councillor Waller was the only one that responded to the Mayor's call. Then the Commissioners were called on and Dr. Ward attempted to read a statement, which, presumably he had made out, and in reading which the Dr. got terribly muddled, but however he showed to his satisfaction that the Electric Plant had only run behind \$370.00 during the time in which it had been in operation, and said it would not have been behind that much if they (the commissioners) had asked for and received more money from the Council. Of course every person in the hall or at the meeting believed what the Dr. said, especially the latter part, pointing out that if the Town Council had given more money, the plant would not have been in arrears at all. Commissioner Miller gave a few words of explanation, which was well received, but still held the Dr. in a tight corner. Then Mr. Colville, for the Seymour Power Co., was called on. He gave a brief resume of the rise of this company, told what they had done, what they were trying to do, and what they expected to do here in Napanee, and other places, all of which was well received. He only spoke for and on behalf of the Seymour Power Co.

As there were two representatives from the Hydro Electric Commission, they were called by Mr. Mayor, one of them, Mr. Yates, responded, and it was here that the love feast, or feast of love began. He was not here to knock any person or company, but just to tell them that they should keep, hang on to their plant, don't sell your plant, keep it. Municipal Ownership, you have only run behind \$375 in five years, that is nothing, don't sell, keep it.

This man admitted that he was a butter-in, an intruder, said he, representing the Hydro Electric, could not give any figures, nor make an offer of any kind, could not give power, still he was butting in. What in the world were these representatives here for? Only to butt in? Looks like it, don't it? Why Mr. Editor, Mayor and Commissioners could have secured the Pictor gang, and they would have offered and given something for the privilege of appearing before a Napanee audience. Then Mr. W. C. Scott was called on and of course attention was immediately given to the Lion of the Bell Telephone Co. Mr. Scott started out by congratulating the town council on the splendid bargain they had made with the Seymour Power Co., said it was a good bargain. so

## DAFOE & WALLER

Lumber, Shingles, Lath,  
Posts, Sash, Doors,  
Mouldings, Etc.

AGENTS for Canadian Fairbanks Gas and Marine Engines.

AGENTS for Ruberoid Roofing and Flooring.

FACTORY next to the Big Mill. 'Phone 14

BOARDERS WANTED—Apply to MRS. McCLEW, Thomas Street, Also table boarders. 30bp

WANTED—Good general servant. Apply to P. O. Box 339, Napanee, Ont. 24

HOUSES TO RENT — Two desirable houses on Bridge street east. Apply to G. B. JOY. 50

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Store occupied by the undersigned. Apply to F. CHINNECK. 31

BAKER WANTED — A good second hand. Steady employment to right man. W. A. STEACY, Napanee. 32b

SERVANT WANTED — Good wages paid, no children, no washing. Apply to MRS. CHAS. STEVENS, Bridge Street. 31a

FOR SALE—The brick residence on East Street formerly occupied by the late Mrs. J. D. Ham. Apply to HERRINGTON & GRANGE. 31f

HOUSE FOR SALE, with two lots, new house 38 x 24, barn 28 x 24, electric light, hard and soft water, a splendid property at a low price. Apply to M. PIZZARELLO. 11

FOR SALE OR TO RENT — Brick House, on the corner of Richard and Dundas streets, formerly occupied by Mr. J. E. Robinson. Apply to DR. R. C. CARTWRIGHT. 31b

THE ANDREWS PROPERTY, Piety Hill, is being offered at a sacrifice price. Large brick house, brick barn, and four full sized lots. Apply to MESSRS. HERRINGTON & GRANGE. 24 tf

TO LET—9 Roomed Dwelling, square ceilings up-stairs, good cellar and cistern, newly renovated, pleasant location, corner Mill and Thomas streets. MANLY JONES, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. 29

FOR SALE—The Willett Arnold farm at Forest Mills, 60 acres, part of lots 13 and 14, in the 8th concession of Richmond. Good buildings and choice land, land well watered. Will sell right as owner has moved to the North-West. MANLY JONES, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Box 536, Grange Block, Napanee. 17tf

40 FARMS FOR SALE in Napanee and Belleville districts. Many of these are valuable farms, and at right price. Call at once or write for list. We can suit you, and you will save time and money. Also some

G. F. RUTTAN,  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee.

Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 93, Residence 132.

Veteran Land Grants  
Wanted

Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated  
MULHOLLAND & CO.,  
28-1-y McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

## DOXSEE & CO.

July Sale of Gloves,  
Blouses, Hosiery,  
and Millinery  
commencing

Saturday, July 1st

Lisle Thread Gloves in White and Black  
elbow lengths, lace tops. Regular price  
50c, SALE PRICE 35c.

Lisle in Black and Tan. Regular 80c,  
SALE PRICE 50c.

White, all lace. Regular 80c, SALE  
PRICE 50c.

## MILLINERY

Large Sailors, in the latest New York  
designs. Regular price \$1.75, SALE  
PRICE \$1.00.

The Leading Millinery House

THE - DOMINION - BANK  
NAPANEE BRANCH

Capital Paid up..... \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided  
Profits..... 5,300,000

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hour service each day, also a substantial guarantee that we will in a very few months "deliver the goods." We are already co-partners with you in Napanee, having large monied interests in it, and must, in order to have power to sell, develop the natural advantages that the town is blessed with, and being fellow burden bearers with you in supporting and advancing the best interests of Napanee, we feel that we should have fair consideration in this matter. In short give us a quit claim deed of your Electric Plant and a thirty year contract, subject to revision of rates every three years, if desired, and we will do the rest. We have made good in every town in which we are operating and will make good in this, or loose heavily on our investments.

"Surely, Mr. Editor, there can be but one answer, "You for the By-Law."

Yours etc.,

T. S.

Napanee, July 19th.

#### DESERONTO ROAD.

Miss Pearl Joyce, of Rochester, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Joyce over Sunday recently.

Mr. John Gunn has his new barn nearly completed now and it is a great improvement over the old structure.

Miss Scriven, of Little Creek, is visiting her friend, Miss Gertie Bowen.

The long continued drought terminated Sunday night by a nice rain which continued during the following day. It was much welcomed by everybody and will be a boon to the farmers.

Miss Cassie Roach, of Calgary, is visiting her uncle, Mr. William Roach, for a few weeks, also Mr. and Mrs. John Roach, of Toronto.

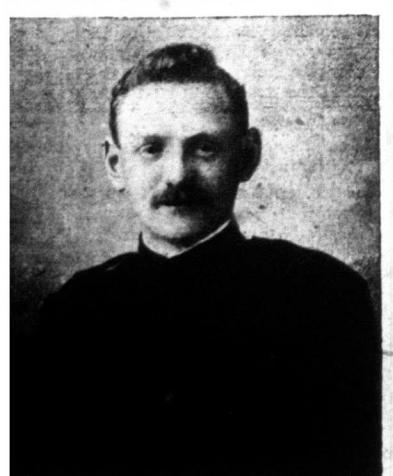
The Trustees of School Section No. 1 Upper School are in need of a new Teacher as the present one, Miss Detlor is leaving the profession.

Mr. William Brown had a fine crop of strawberries considering the dry season.

Mrs. Scott and daughter, of Hamilton, are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Chas. Thompson.

Mr. George McTaggart is working for Mr. Reed also George Holland has hired with Harry Oliver for a couple of months.

#### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



D MRS. JOHN BLANEY.

ough your valuable paper to make myself known to you in Napanee and district. Along with my wife of the Local Corps. In our last appointment of nearly twelve months. We will be here, who is sick or in trouble, irrespective of creed, and a hearty welcome will be given to all.

JOHN BLANEY, Capt.

privilege of appearing before a Napanee audience. Then Mr. W. C. Scott was called on and of course attention was immediately given to the Lion of the Bell Telephone Co. Mr. Scott started out by congratulating the town council on the splendid bargain they had made with the Seymour Power Co., said it was a good bargain, so good that he thought the Seymour Co. could not carry out their part, but there was one very vital point which had been overlooked by the parties who drew the contract or By-Law, and that was, "that the town could not sell the plant," that he was informed to-day that there is not a Bond issue of the Town of Napanee. Of course there are debentures, which are different from bonds. And Mr. Scott informed the audience that this By-Law would be defeated the day the vote was taken. Of course no person contradicted him, as he has been for 30 years in employ of Bell Telephone Co., has revised many by-laws or contracts, and knows just what he is talking about. And right here the Mayor showed his partiality. He allowed Mr. Scott to speak over his half hour, and did not pretend to call time, and did not acknowledge that his time had expired when those in the audience called time, which meant that they had heard enough from him. There were good representative men in the audience, many of them, and men having stake in the town, but instead of calling on these man for the Town, asking what they thought of the by-law as was supposed he would do, he put W. C. Scott forward to speak for the Town, to take up all the time allotted for the Town. The men mentioned as being representative men and being in the audience the writer does not know which side they were on, but they were there, and no doubt they would have expressed themselves had they been given the opportunity.

Now Mr. Editor what has the Town lighting cost the ratepayers per year for two years past? When I say Town lighting I do not mean house or store lighting, though given in statements put out by Commission as \$3300, I think it is very near or quite \$4500. The cost under the by-law has already been fully explained in the columns of "The Express" and need not be again published here, sufficient to say the reduction will be about \$3000 per year saying nothing about depreciation of plant, unforeseen breakdowns, insurance and repairs, which will bring the saving up to, or over \$5000 per year, and you have no white elephant to keep up, you are not worrying about breakdowns, repairs depreciation of plant, unforeseen or contingent expenses, nor anything of the kind, and you have a 24 hour continuous service.

And now one word to Mr. Mayor. Your contemptible little trick, for it can be called nothing else, in not allowing interested parties living in the town to speak Tuesday night, can easily be seen through. And your calling in representatives of the Hydro Electric Commission to speak, men who admitted on the platform they had no interest here, that they were intruders, nevertheless you placed them ahead and before good representative men, men living in the town and owners of property, and to whom you gave no invitation to speak, never consulted with them, never said a word to them, but you called on such men, and after the representative of the Hydro Electric Commission got through you then called on the Lion of the Bell Telephone Co., and allowed him to take up all the time allotted the citizens, some of which should have been allotted to them. Your motive in so doing is very easily understood, and your action in so doing is beneath contempt, and if I were permitted stronger language through the Press I could and would do so. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space, etc.

I inclose card.

LOOKER-ON.

in the sun concession of Richmond. Good building and choice land, land well watered. Will sell right as owner has moved to the Northwest. MANLY JONES, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Box 526, Grange Block, Napanee. 17th

40 FARMS FOR SALE in Napanee and Belleville districts. Many of these are valuable farms, and at right price. Call at once or write for list. We can suit you and you will save time and money. Also some good town properties. W. G. BROWN, Real Estate. Opposite Royal Hotel, Napanee.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for additions and alterations to the Post Office, Kingston, Ontario," will be received until 4:00 p.m. on Monday, July 31, 1911, for the work mentioned.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and form of tender obtained at this Department and on application to Wm. Newlands & Sons, Architects, Kingston, Ont. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, July 8, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Cheese sales : Winchester, 11c.; Napanee; 11c.; Picton, 11c.; Iroquois, 11c.; Kemptonville, 12c.; Ottawa, 11c.; to 11c.; Cornwall, 11c. to 11c. Finch, 11c. to 11c.

When his motor coat caught fire from a spark out of his pipe, Louis Thebaud, of Morristown, N. Y., forgot he was at the wheel. He let go, the car struck a tree - three in the hospital.

Word that her sentence of death had been commuted to life imprisonment came as a thunderbolt from a clear sky to Mrs. Napolitana, held in jail Saul Ste. Marie for the murder of her husband, Peter Napolitana, last Easter Sunday.

No spoiled fruit when you use the "Perfecto" fruit Jar Rings. When properly adjusted they will not allow the air to penetrate. You get them at Hooper's - Napanee's Largest Drug Store.

## THE - DOMINION - BANK NAPANEE BRANCH

Capital Paid up ..... \$4,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... 5,300,000  
Total Deposits by the Public ..... 49,300,000  
Total Assets ..... 62,677,820  
Travellers and Commercial Letters of Credit issued available throughout the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,  
Manager, Napanee Branch.

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE OVER  
\$10,900,000.  
UNDoubted SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

### Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.

Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Yarker Branch, F. W. CLARKE, Mgr.

Napanee Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

### Canada's Greatest Nurseries

Want a representative for Napanee and surrounding district

The reliability, healthy condition of our stock, as well as trueness to name, must be appreciated by the public or they would not have helped us to increase our business yearly since 1837, the date of our establishment.

Our firm's name lends prestige to our representatives.

Complete line of Nursery Stock for 1911.  
Write for full particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,  
The Fonthill Nurseries,  
Toronto, Ont.

### Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat A Candy Bowel Laxative.

## NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office,

Winnipeg.

Authorized Capital, \$6,000,000.

Paid Up Capital, \$2,200,000.

### DIRECTORS :

President - - - - - Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.

Vice President - - - - - Capt. Wm. Robinson

Jas. H. Ashdown - - - - - Frederick Nation

D. C. Cameron - - - - - Hon. R. P. Roblin

General Manager - - - - - Robt. Campbell

Supt of Eastern Branches - - - - - V. F. Cronyn

Money transferred by telegraph or mail, and Drafts issued on all parts of the world in any currency.

Collections made in all parts of Canada and in Foreign Countries at minimum cost.

R. G. H. TRAVERS, - Manager Napanee Branch.

A By-law to authorize and confirm a certain Agreement between the Corporation of the Town of Napanee and the Seymour Power and Electric Company, Limited, bearing date June 18th, 1911, providing for the sale of the Electric Light Plant and the granting of a franchise to the Seymour Power and Electric Company, Limited.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the Town of Napanee and Seymour Power and Electric Company, Limited, have entered into an Agreement in the terms set forth in Schedule "A" to this By-law.

AND WHEREAS it is necessary that the said Agreement shall be submitted to and receive the assent of the electors of the Municipality of the Town of Napanee in manner provided by the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, in respect of By-laws requiring the assent of the electors.

THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee, with the assent of the said electors, enacts as follows:

1. That the said Agreement be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, and shall be binding upon the Corporation of the Town of Napanee according to the terms hereof.

2. That the said sum of \$40,666.51, the consideration named in Schedule "A" to this By-law, when paid to the Corporation shall be set aside as a trust fund to be used in the redemption of the Electric Light Debentures of said Corporation, issued under the authority of By-laws Numbers 718 and 783 of said Corporation, and no part of said fund shall be used for any other purpose, unless and until there be a surplus remaining after payment of all of said outstanding Debentures, in which event said surplus shall be paid into the general funds of said Corporation.

3. This By-law shall come into force and effect immediately on and after the final passing thereof.

4. The votes of the qualified electors of the Municipality of the Town of Napanee shall be taken on this By-law in pursuance of the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf on Monday, the 25th day of July, 1911, from nine o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day by the following Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks at the following places: that is to say:

#### WEST WARD, NO. 1.

Polling Place, Frank Kinkley's Residence; Deputy Returning Officer, C. W. Bowen; Poll Clerk, James McGraw.

#### WEST WARD, NO. 2.

Polling Place, Public Library Building; Deputy Returning Officer, Frank Dean; Poll Clerk, Walter Metcalf.

#### CENTRE WARD, NO. 1.

Polling Place, Town Hall; Deputy Returning Officer, G. T. Walters; Poll Clerk, J. M. Graham.

#### CENTRE WARD, NO. 2.

Polling Place, Mrs. Cronk's Residence; Deputy Returning Officer, P. Gleeson; Poll Clerk, I. J. Lockwood.

#### EAST WARD.

Polling Place, W. J. Normile's Office; Deputy Returning Officer, H. V. Fralick; Poll Clerk, Arthur Fellows.

5. That Monday, the 17th day of July, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon, shall be the day and hour, and the Council Chamber in the Municipal Buildings the place where the

Addington, all of which are hereinafter called "the Property."

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto have agreed that "the Corporation" shall sell to "the Company" all of the said "the Property" and "the Company" shall purchase from "the Corporation" all of the said "the Property" at the sum of \$40,666.51 on the terms and conditions hereinafter set out:

NOW THIS AGREEMENT witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar now paid by each of the parties hereto to the other, the receipt whereof is by each of said parties hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto mutually Covenant, Promise and Agree with each other as follows:

1. "The Corporation" agrees to sell to "the Company," and "the Company" agrees to purchase from "the Corporation" all of "the Property" in the recitals above referred to, and to assign all its rights in and under its lease with the Great North Western Telegraph Co., at and for the sum of \$40,666.51, payable by "the Company" to "the Corporation" at the office of the Treasurer of "the Corporation" at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of the final passing of the By-law confirming this Agreement, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon; and on payment of said moneys "the Corporation" agrees to deliver to "the Company" a good and sufficient deed of transfer of all the said "the Property" free from all incumbrance, and the Mayor and Clerk are hereby authorized to execute the Deed of transfer therefor and affix the Corporate Seal thereto.

2. "The Company" shall search the title to the lands at its own expense and "the Corporation" shall not be bound or required to furnish either Registrar's or Solicitor's abstract of title to the same other than any it has in its possession, or produce or furnish any title deeds or copies of same other than those in its possession, either for the purpose of verifying the abstract or otherwise, and if "the Company" has any objections to the title it shall deliver the same to "the Corporation" within thirty days after the date hereof, and if "the Corporation" without any default on its part is unable to make a good title to the said lands within ten days from the date of said objections being delivered, if "the Company" declines to take such title as "the Corporation" is so able to make, then either party may withdraw from this contract on the repayment of "the Corporation" to "the Company" of any sum of money paid on account of the purchase money, and "the Company" shall not be entitled to any compensation or expenses in connection therewith. If "the Company" fails or neglects to deliver any objections to title as aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid it shall be considered that "the Company" has accepted the title which "the Corporation" is able to give, and time is to be the essence of this Agreement.

3. "The Corporation" shall not be bound to tender a conveyance in any event, and if "the Company" makes default in payment of said moneys, "the Corporation" may resell "the Property" to any one, either person or corporation, and "the Company" shall bear all loss and all costs occasioned by a resale.

4. "The Company" covenants and agrees with "the Corporation" that

rooms, pantries, porches, vestibules, attics, and outbuildings shall not be counted, although lighted. "The Company" shall at its own cost supply the meters to each consumer, but where the monthly invoice exceeds the sum of fifty cents no charge shall be made for meter rent, but where the monthly invoice is under fifty cents "the Company" shall be entitled to charge in addition to its monthly invoice a meter rent of twenty-five cents a month. While "the Company" shall be entitled to add the meter rent under the conditions above set out, if it be found on the first day of January in any year that the total invoice for the preceding year or time the current has been delivered equals or exceeds the sum of fifty cents per month for such time (exclusive of meter rent) the amount charged for such meter rent shall be deducted from and allowed to the consumer on his subsequent invoices. The consumer shall elect in writing delivered to "the Company," which of the two methods indicated he desires to be applied in his case for the electric energy furnished to him for lighting purposes, and such election shall stand good and be unchangeable without the consent of "the Company" for twelve months.

11. "The Company" shall furnish, erect and maintain all poles, wires, lamps, connections and fixtures, including crossarms and brackets, as may be required for the said lighting system, and shall keep in proper repair all such poles, lamps, wires and fixtures, and in case of any suits for damages caused by the electric current for or by reason of the poles, wires and every other matter connected with said lighting system "the Company" will defend all such suits at its own expense and pay all damages and costs for which "the Corporation" may become liable by reason of such suit or suits.

12. "The Company" agrees that

the poles for street circuits shall

be kept painted and shall not be

dangerous or unsightly, or such as

to incommod the adjoining prop-

erty owner unnecessarily, and

that the same shall be erected in a

manner reasonably satisfactory to

"the Corporation," or to its Coun-

cil, and the written approval of the

Clerk of "the Corporation," or

other officer designated for such

purpose by the Council of "the

Corporation," shall be necessary

for any new lamps erected under

this Agreement, but such approval

shall not relieve "the Company"

from responsibility in case of acci-

dent or injury to person or property.

13. "The Company" agrees to furnish a current strength of not less than six and six-tenths amperes, and a voltage of not less than seventy-five at each and every arc electric lamp, which must be maintained from time of starting up and during the hours of lighting, and every arc lamp shall be supplied with carbons of the best quality and suitable dimensions, with globes of clear glass and uniform thickness, and proper shape, to avoid casting rings or streaks of light and shadow, and the said globes shall be kept clean and whole, and all electric lamps used for lighting the streets shall burn with a clear, steady light without undue flickering or hissing, each and every night during the term of this Agreement.

7. "The Company" is to have the right to operate the present system of lighting streets, residences and other buildings, which it takes over as it is, subject to such improvements and repairs as may be deemed necessary under the conditions hereinafter set out.

8. "The Company" shall erect the poles, crossarms, guys, braces, wires and light appliances on the streets and highways at their own expense and to the satisfaction of the party who may be indicated by the Council of "the Corporation," and any poles hereafter erected on Dundas street between Adelphi street and West street shall be of cement or iron, and shall own and be responsible for the plant, the material and the current to the point on the outside wall of the customer's building where "the Company's" wires enter the said

existence than 400 feet, except upon terms of "the Corporation" paying the actual cost of labor, poles and wiring, only for the additional distance, except in case the said extension of such system provide an annual revenue of at least ten per centum of the cost of said extension, and when such lights are so erected and installed they shall be maintained and lighted from the date of their erection and be paid for by "the Corporation" on the same terms and conditions as those then existing up to the termination of this Agreement.

11. "The Company" shall furnish, erect and maintain all poles, wires, lamps, connections and fixtures, including crossarms and brackets, as may be required for the said lighting system, and shall keep in proper repair all such poles, lamps, wires and fixtures, and in case of any suits for damages caused by the electric current for or by reason of the poles, wires and every other matter connected with said lighting system "the Company" will defend all such suits at its own expense and pay all damages and costs for which "the Corporation" may become liable by reason of such suit or suits.

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8. "The Company" shall erect the poles, crossarms, guys, braces, wires and light appliances on the streets and highways at their own expense and to the satisfaction of the party who may be indicated by the Council of "the Corporation," and any poles hereafter erected on Dundas street between Adelphi street and West street shall be of cement or iron, and shall own and be responsible for the plant, the material and the current to the point on the outside wall of the customer's building where "the Company's" wires enter the said

existence than 400 feet, except upon terms of "the Corporation" paying the actual cost of labor, poles and wiring, only for the additional distance, except in case the said extension of such system provide an annual revenue of at least ten per centum of the cost of said extension, and when such lights are so erected and installed they shall be maintained and lighted from the date of their erection and be paid for by "the Corporation" on the same terms and conditions as those then existing up to the termination of this Agreement.

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other officer designated for such

purpose by the Council of "the

Corporation," shall be necessary

for any new lamps erected under

this Agreement, but such approval

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CENTRE WARD, NO. 1.  
Polling Place, Town Hall; Deputy Returning Officer, G. T. Walters, Poll Clerk, J. M. Graham.

CENTRE WARD, NO. 2.

Polling Place, Mrs. Cronk's Residence; Deputy Returning Officer, P. Gleeson, Poll Clerk, I. J. Lockwood.

EAST WARD.

Polling Place, W. J. Normile's Office; Deputy Returning Officer, H. V. Fralick, Poll Clerk, Arthur Fellows.

5. That Monday, the 17th day of July, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon, shall be the day and hour, and the Council Chamber in the Municipal Buildings the place where the Mayor shall attend to appoint persons to attend at the various polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this By-law respectively.

6. That Tuesday, the 25th day of July, 1911, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, shall be the day and hour and the Clerk's Office, in the Town of Napanee, the place where the Clerk shall sum up the number of votes given for and against this By-law.

By-law read a first time this 19th day of June, 1911.

(Signed), W. A. GRANGE, Clerk.

By-law read a second time this 19th day of June, 1911.

(Signed), W. A. GRANGE, Clerk.

By-law read a third time, signed and sealed this 19th day of

A. D., 1911.

Mayor.

Clerk.

## Schedule "A" to By-Law.

### Electric Light and Power Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT MADE (IN DUPLICATE) this 19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Between THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE (hereinafter called "the Corporation") of the first part, and SEYMOUR POWER AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, (hereinafter called "the Company") of the second part.

WHEREAS "the Corporation" is seized and possessed of certain goods, chattels, plant, machinery, and electrical apparatus used by "the Corporation" for the purpose of producing electric light and electric energy in the Town of Napanee, and of carrying on its said business, which goods, chattels, etc., above referred to, are taken to include pole lines, cables, wires, lines, accumulators, insulators, transformers, lamps, works, appurtenances, appliances, tools, electric light fixtures, and all and everything used by "the Corporation" in connection with its business as producers of electric light and electric energy, and also a certain lease or license to use certain poles of the Great North Western Telegraph Co., and of certain real estate on which is erected a steam plant belonging to "the Corporation," which real estate may be described as follows:—As lot number Fourteen (14) on the south side of Water street, in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and

Company" fails or neglects to deliver any objections to title as aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid it shall be considered that "the Company" has accepted the title which "the Corporation" is able to give, and time is to be the essence of this Agreement.

3. "The Corporation" shall not be bound to tender a conveyance in any event, and if "the Company" makes default in payment of said moneys, "the Corporation" may resell "the Property" to any one, either person or corporation, and "the Company" shall bear all loss and all costs occasioned by a resale.

4. "The Company" covenants and agrees with "the Corporation" that it will pay the said sum of \$40,666.51 to the said "the Corporation" at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the final passing of the By-law confirming this Agreement, according to the true intent and meaning of the foregoing Agreement, and will indemnify "the Corporation" from all rent which may become due the Great North Western Telegraph Co. from and after said date.

5. On "the Company" carrying out the foregoing conditions and terms of sale and purchase according to the true intent and meaning of same, a grant will automatically come into operation, giving to "the Company" and to its successors and assigns the right, privilege and authority to erect, maintain and operate for a period of thirty years from the date hereof, poles and wires together with all necessary guys, crossarms, braces and other appliances upon all the streets, highways and public places of the Town of Napanee, or any extensions thereof, for the purpose of supplying electric light, heat and power to "the Corporation" and the inhabitants of the Town of Napanee, and to erect such wires over, under or across all streets, highways or public places in the said town as may be necessary or convenient for the proper and safe conduct of such electricity for the purpose aforesaid.

6. "The Company" for itself, its successors and assigns, in consideration of such grant and privilege, hereby undertakes and agrees with "the Corporation" to supply to all applicants of financial standing within the Town of Napanee, on the streets on which its lines are erected and within 250 feet of same, or to a further distance up to with in 400 feet of its lines, if so ordered by the Council of "the Corporation," electric energy for the purpose of lighting at a rate of ten cents per kilowatt hour, with a discount of twenty per cent, if accounts are paid within ten days from the date of invoice for the preceding month's supply, and for which purpose such date shall be determined by the date of delivering at the residence of such user, or by the day after it is deposited in the post office at Napanee, addressed to said user, for the amount of the invoice indicated thereon for previous supply.

The inhabitants referred to as using said electric energy for lighting a residence shall have the option instead of adopting the foregoing rate, of demanding a rate based on a net rate of ten cents per month for each room in his residence, with the addition of a rate of three cents per kilowatt hour. In arriving at the number of rooms in said house, cellars, halls, bathrooms, closets, store-

as it is, subject to such improvements and repairs as may be deemed necessary under the conditions hereinafter set out.

8. "The Company" shall erect the poles, crossarms, guys, braces, wires and light appliances on the streets and highways at their own expense and to the satisfaction of the party who may be indicated by the Council of "the Corporation," and any poles hereinafter erected on Dundas street between Adelphi street and West street shall be of cement or iron, and shall own and be responsible for the plant, the material and the current to the point on the outside wall of the customer's building where "the Company's" wires enter the said building.

"The Company" shall see that outside equipment, when installed, shall be in each and every case properly insulated and otherwise protected according to the latest then known practices. The wiring inside for such building shall also be properly insulated and otherwise protected in like manner by the consumer in all cases, to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, and "the Company" shall not be obliged or compelled to attach or turn on electric current until the above conditions are fully complied with, and "the Company" shall not, at any time, or in any event, be responsible for the wires or appliances used by the consumer or for the current or any action thereof after delivery to the consumer.

9. "The Company" shall also during the term of this Agreement keep and maintain as many electric arc lights of 500 watt capacity as the Municipality may, from time to time, require, which said arc lights are to be placed as shown in the schedule hereto annexed unless changed as hereinafter provided for, and any additional arc lights to be located by the standing Committee of Fire, Water and Light, of the Town of Napanee, or such other Committee as may, from time to time, have charge of the street lighting on the streets, squares, lanes, parks and highways in the Town of Napanee and which said arc electric lamps are to be of the best and most approved kind used in the Series Arc Electric System, and the said "Company" shall also during all the term of this Agreement erect, keep and maintain as many incandescent electric lamps of at least sixty (60) candle power as "the Corporation" may from time to time require, which said incandescent lamps are to be located, as shown in said schedule, unless changed as hereinafter provided for, on the public streets, squares, lanes, parks and highways in the Town of Napanee, which said incandescent electric lamps are to be of the best and most approved kind used in the Series Incandescent Electric Light System.

10. "The Company" shall and will also at all times during the continuance in force of this Agreement upon being required so to do by "the Corporation" through its Council, at "the Company's" cost and expense, erect, place and put up and maintain any further or additional number of electric lamps, either arc or incandescent, of equal quality and description on any of the streets, squares, lanes, parks and highways in the said town of Napanee as "the Corporation" through its Council, may from time to time designate for the purpose of extending such electric light

may be necessary, and shall cause each and every incandescent electric lamp as soon as it has noticeably depreciated below sixty candle power.

The lamps shall burn each night, approximately from sunset to sunrise.

14. If a lamp or lamps be extinguished or not lighted during a portion of any night exceeding thirty consecutive minutes "the Corporation" shall be entitled to a rebate of the actual time the lamp or lamps are out over thirty minutes of the amount "the Company" would be entitled for said lamp or lamps if it, or they, had been burning.

15. "The Company" shall maintain at its own expense an efficient system of patrol for inspecting the entire street lighting system, while the lamps are burning, at least twice a week, so that any lamp which fails to burn properly shall be promptly reported, and put in order, or immediately replaced. It is understood by "the Company" that the utmost diligence shall be used in order that its consumers shall be efficiently served.

16. Lamps not burning in a manner satisfactory to "the Corporation" shall be repaired or proper lamps substituted within eighteen hours after notice has been given by "the Corporation," or by the Clerk thereof, that the lamp or lamps referred to does, or do not, burn satisfactorily.

17. "The Corporation" shall keep on file at the office of its Clerk a blueprint or map of the streets and blocks of the town to be furnished by "the Company," and "the Company" shall mark thereon in a manner satisfactory to the said Clerk, the geographical location of each and every lamp, and in the event of the location of any lamp or lamps being changed, or new lamps being added, "the Company" shall within five days of such changes or additions mark the new location of such lamp or lamps.

18. All safety appliances adopted by the best modern electrical practices shall be used throughout the system authorized directly or indirectly by this Agreement, and any improvement so adopted in lamp fixtures shall be made known to the Clerk or "the Corporation" and if then required by "the Corporation," through its Council, shall forthwith be supplied by "the Company" at the expense of said "Company."

19. Changes of location of lamps must be made by "the Company" within thirty days after the receipt of the notice from "the Corporation," and the actual cost only of the labor and material in making change shall be charged to "the Corporation." "The Corporation" reserves the right at any time to discontinue any lamp or lamps, as it may deem expedient; provided, however, that the number of lamps contracted for under this Agreement shall not be diminished during the continuance of this Agreement to a number less than the equivalent of thirty arc and thirty incandescent lights, provided that if any lamp shall be discontinued before it has been in use one year "the Company" shall be entitled to be paid rent to the end of one year from the time of its having been first installed and used, unless ordered for a shorter time, when special arrangements may be made.

20. "The Company" shall not cut, or permit to be cut, by their officers, servants or workmen, any

which ceased to "the Co rebate, I any light ed by su 25. "T oblige t or posts of Nover of April tinuance. 26. "C shall, at "Compa light so streets, highway for the hereinbe \$55 per hereinbe continua ment. A shall, at "Compa electric lic street ways in the full inbefore \$15.00 p as herei the cont provided incandes those lig Harvey of Town rary, wh the met ther tha pay \$2. the four fire alar 27. Ti requi nish lig other pt and con of ten y transfer Compan for anot "the Ce right of if The des to exte shall be "the Ce in writin 28. "C free acc to the 1 rent is determin carried, proper to the pub Agreem 29. "C be per furnishe in any 1 for in t its own obtainec "the Ce 30. "C out this fault in of three months, be occa lion, flo King, o or othe nature, in addi ages, if cel this porati cel thi clause, its rig "the Ce cancel

which caused their removal have ceased to exist, without expense to "the Corporation"; provided no rebate shall be asked for, or deducted, by "the Corporation" for any lights which may be extinguished by such contingencies.

25. "The Company" shall not be obliged to erect or remove poles or posts between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of April following, during the continuance of this Agreement.

26. "The said 'Corporation' shall, and will, pay to the said 'Company,' for each electric arc light so lighted, on the public streets, squares, lanes, parks and highways, in the Town of Napanee, for the full number of nights as hereinbefore provided, the sum of \$55 per year, payable monthly as hereinbefore mentioned, during the continuance in force of this Agreement. And the said "Corporation" shall, and will, pay to the said "Company" for each incandescent electric light so lighted on the public streets, squares, lanes and highways in the Town of Napanee for the full number of nights as hereinbefore provided, the sum of \$15.00 per year, payable monthly as hereinbefore mentioned, during the continuance of this Agreement, provided, however, that the above incandescent lights do not include those lights in the Band Stand, Harvey Warner Park, and in front of Town Hall, Fire Hall and Library, which are to be paid for at the meter rate, and provided further that the "Corporation" shall pay \$2.00 per annum for each of the four-candle power lights at the fire alarm boxes.

27. This Agreement in so far as it requires "the Company" to furnish lights for the streets and other public places shall commence and continue in force for a period of ten years from the date of the transfer of "the Property" to "the Company," with right of renewal for another ten years if desired by "the Corporation," and a further right of renewal at the end of that term if "the Corporation" desires. The desire of "the Corporation" to extend this Agreement as above shall be signified by its giving to "the Company" six months' notice in writing of its intention so to do.

28. "The Company" is to have free access at all reasonable times to the premises on which the current is used, to read meters or to determine if the current is being carried, distributed and used in a proper or improper manner, or for the purpose connected with this Agreement.

29. "The Corporation" is not to be permitted to use the current furnished to it for any purpose or in any place other than is provided for in this Agreement, except for its own use, without having first obtained the written consent of "the Company."

30. It is further agreed that if "the Company" shall fail to carry out this Agreement and is in default in the aggregate for a period of three months out of any twelve months, except such default shall be occasioned by fire, water, rebellion, flood, the acts of God, of the King, or the enemies of the King, or other cause or causes of a like nature, "the Corporation" shall, in addition to its claim for damages, if any, have the right to cancel this Agreement. If "the Corporation" claims the right to cancel this Agreement under this clause, and "the Company" denies its right, the question whether "the Corporation" has the right to cancel this Agreement shall be de-

pose of supplying electric energy to consumers using twenty horse power or over at the rates hereinbefore provided until the termination of thirty years from said date, but in no event shall said energy be used for lighting in any premises other than those in which the said energy is also used for power purposes.

36. And it is hereby provided that in case "the Corporation" and "the Company," their successors or assigns, cannot agree upon the said value or price to be paid for that portion "the Property" so to be purchased under Section 34, the same shall be ascertained by arbitration under the provisions of the "Arbitration" Act.

37. "The Company" will maintain the said power house as now existing and under operation in condition for immediate service, from the date of completion of purchase until such time as it may be permitted by resolution of the Council of "the Corporation" by a two-thirds vote of the whole Council at regular meeting thereof, to dismantle and dispose of the same.

38. Nothing in this contract shall be construed to give "the Company" an exclusive franchise or exclusive use of the streets for the purpose of supplying electric energy for light, heat and power.

39. If this Agreement and the franchise hereby given be continued in "the Company" for the period referred to of full thirty years, at the expiration of said period "the Company" shall remove all its poles, wires and other appliances which are used in connection with electric lighting and furnishing heat and power as defined in this Agreement, which are within the limits of the town, to points entirely outside of the limits of said town.

40. It is further agreed that the expression "financial standing," used in paragraph number 6 hereof, shall be satisfied in the case of any person applying for electric light who will pay for the connection with his premises if anything is due for the same hereunder, and will pay in advance the sum of five dollars as a guarantee to "the Company" for the payment of its accounts, said sum of five dollars to be returned to such person at the end of twelve months after such payment if all accounts against him to said time are duly paid.

41. "The Company" agree to give to "the Corporation," within thirty days after the third reading of the By-law confirming this Agreement, the bond of the Electric Power Company, Limited, in the sum of \$5,000.00 for the due execution by "the Company" of all the terms of this Agreement.

42. "The Corporation" will submit to the electors of "the Corporation" a by-law founded on this Agreement, within forty days after the day of the execution hereof by "the Company," and in the event of the same not receiving the assent of the electors in manner prescribed by law, this Agreement shall not be binding on either party to same.

43. Wherever used throughout this Agreement, the words "the Company" shall be deemed to extend to the successors and assigns of the party of the second part.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their corporate seals, and have caused these presents to be signed by their respective proper officers

Corner Napanee and Water Streets. Corner Centre and Victoria Streets. Corner Victoria and Pearl Streets. Corner Mill and Centre Streets. Corner John and Mill Streets. G. B. Joy's House. At Bridge.

Half way up Roblin's Hill. Corner William and Kingston Road. Half way up William Street. Corner Newburgh Road and Thomas Street. Corner Bridge Street and Alma Avenue.

Corner East and Bridge Streets. Corner John and Thomas Streets. Corner Centre and Graham Streets. Corner Centre and Bridge Streets. At Foot Bridge. At Foot Bridge.

#### NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which has been taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee, and will be finally passed by the said Municipal Council (in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained thereto) after one month from the first publication in The Napanee "Beaver" and The Napanee "Express" newspapers, the date of which first publications being Friday, the 23rd day of June, 1911, and the votes of the qualified electors shall be taken thereon as follows:

West Ward, No. 1, at Frank Kinkley's residence.  
West Ward, No. 2, at Public Library Building.  
Centre Ward, No. 1, at Town Hall.  
Centre Ward, No. 2, at Mrs. Fanny Cronk's residence.  
East Ward, at W. J. Normile's office.

And commencing at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, until the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 24th day of July, 1911.  
(Signed) W. A. GRANGE, Clerk. Dated at Napanee, June 19th, 1911. June 23, 30; July 7, 14, 21.

#### PERFUMES FOR ROYALTY.

What are the perfumes favored by Royalty? In the British Court "Ess Bouquet" is probably the first favorite, and has been so since about 1829. The recipe for this special perfume is jealously guarded by the manufacturer, and all that he admits is that it is composed of amber, mixed with essences of rose, violet, jasminé, orange-flowers, and lavender. The poet Queen of Roumania, Carmen Sylva, has also a secret perfume, distilled, it is said, from flowers found in the heart of a forest, to which none but the Queen's flower-gatherers are admitted. Perhaps the greatest lover of scents is the Tsarina of Russia, who uses a great quantity of violets, and her apartments are daily sprinkled with the essences of various flowers. While the Queen of Holland uses nothing but eau-de-Cologne.

Certain barbarous tribes, when a man is condemned for witchcraft, fasten him to a tree and leave him to the ants. When they have passed a skeleton alone is left to tell the tale.

#### IT USUALLY IS.

Wifey—"Great heavens! Don't talk so gruesomely. You know that there are no longer any quiet or inexpensive places except cemeteries."

"Where are you going for your summer vacation?"

"Don't know yet. But I suppose it will be some place forty miles from a bath tub."

tors.

It is possible there to buy silver fox skins which cost less than \$10 each, although a single skin recently realized at the London fur sales as much as \$2,500. The furs are obtained by the natives, who then take them to the nearest fort. Here they are paid in kind at a fixed rate. The prices paid for the pelts vary according to the quality, but then the Indian will be content with a packet of needles or a few beads for marten skins worth \$30 to \$40. A couple of pounds of common gunpowder is paid for red, white and blue fox skins. A few pounds of shot will buy minx skins worth \$10 or \$12.

Those on the spot who have gone into the figures have stated that the company actually make a profit of over 640 per cent. on the turnover of the stock. There is a reason for the poor prices paid to the Indians, as if they received big sums they would settle down to a life of ease, and would not undergo the rigors necessary to obtain the furs.

Almost complete mystery envelops the operations of the concern. The white men who live there are servants of the company, who have served there all their lives, joining as apprentices and passing on until they are promoted factors. They are all practically members of a great secret society, as they work solely for the company, and never divulge its secrets.

#### ANTS SCARE ELEPHANTS.

#### A Terrible Insect in the Forests of Africa.

In the vast equatorial forests of Africa the most dreaded of animals is the great bull-ant. Unlike other ants, it carries nothing away; everything is eaten on the spot. Every kind of beast and reptile—elephants, lions, gorillas, snakes, and man himself—flees before this terrible insect.

These ants march through the forests in a long thin column, two inches wide and miles in length. If they come to an open space where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, they burrow underground and form tunnels, through which they march on. It often takes as long as twelve hours for one of these armies to pass.

Any creature overtaken it at once attacked with irresistible fury and instantly devoured. The strongest and the weakest, the most fierce and the most timid of creatures, are alike their prey.

Natives overtaken by them seek refuge in the nearest river or pond. Yet, when the ants themselves are drowned, their strong pincers refuse to relax their hold upon any flesh they may have attached themselves to, and, though their bodies are torn terribly away, their heads remain.

Certain barbarous tribes, when a man is condemned for witchcraft, fasten him to a tree and leave him to the ants. When they have passed a skeleton alone is left to tell the tale.

#### RABIES!

Miss Prism—"Don't let your dog bite me, little boy." Little Boy—"He won't bite, ma'am." Miss Prism—"But he is showing his teeth." Little Boy (with pride)—"Certainly he is, ma'am, and if you had as good teeth as he has, you'd show 'em, too."

# BY-LAW NO.

## Of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee.

A By-law to authorize and confirm a certain Agreement between the Corporation of the Town of Napanee and the Seymour Power and Electric Company, Limited, bearing date June 19th, 1911, providing for the sale of the Electric Light Plant and the granting of a franchise to the Seymour Power and Electric Company, Limited.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the Town of Napanee and Seymour Power and Electric Company, Limited, have entered into an Agreement in the terms set forth in Schedule "A" to this By-law.

AND WHEREAS it is necessary that the said Agreement shall be submitted to and receive the assent of the electors of the Municipality of the Town of Napanee in manner provided by the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, in respect of By-laws requiring the assent of the electors.

THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee, with the assent of the said electors, enacts as follows:

1. That the said Agreement be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, and shall be binding upon the Corporation of the Town of Napanee according to the terms hereof.

2. That the said sum of \$40,666.51, the consideration named in Schedule "A" to this By-law, when paid to the Corporation shall be set aside as a trust fund to be used in the redemption of the Electric Light Debentures of said Corporation, is sued under the authority of By-laws Numbers 718 and 783 of said Corporation, and no part of said fund shall be used for any other purpose, unless and until there be a surplus remaining after payment of all of said outstanding Debentures, in which event said surplus shall be paid into the general funds of said Corporation.

3. This By-law shall come into force and effect immediately on and after the final passing thereof.

4. The votes of the qualified electors of the Municipality of the Town of Napanee shall be taken on this By-law in pursuance of the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf on Monday, the 23rd day of July, 1911, from nine o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day by the following Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks at the following places: that is to say:

### WEST WARD, NO. 1.

Polling Place, Frank Kinkley's Residence; Deputy Returning Officer, C. W. Bowen. Poll Clerk, James McGraw.

### WEST WARD, NO. 2.

Polling Place, Public Library Building; Deputy Returning Officer, Frank Dean. Poll Clerk, Walter Metcalf.

### CENTRE WARD, NO. 1.

Polling Place, Town Hall; Deputy Returning Officer, G. T. Walters. Poll Clerk, J. M. Graham.

### CENTRE WARD, NO. 2.

Polling Place, Mrs. Cronk's Residence; Deputy Returning Officer, P. Gleeson. Poll Clerk, I. J. Lockwood.

Addington, all of which are hereinafter called "the Property."

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto have agreed that "the Corporation" shall sell to "the Company" all of the said "the Property" and "the Company" shall purchase from "the Corporation" all of the said "the Property" at the sum of \$40,666.51 on the terms and conditions hereinafter set out:

NOW THIS AGREEMENT witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar now paid by each of the parties hereto to the other, the receipt whereof is by each of said parties hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto mutually covenant, promise and agree with each other as follows:

1. "The Corporation" agrees to sell to "the Company," and "the Company" agrees to purchase from "the Corporation" all of "the Property" in the recitals above referred to, and to assign all its rights in and under its lease with the Great North Western Telegraph Co., at and for the sum of \$40,666.51, payable by "the Company" to "the Corporation" at the office of the Treasurer of "the Corporation" at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of the final passing of the By-law confirming this Agreement, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon; and on payment of said money "the Corporation" agrees to deliver to "the Company" a good and sufficient deed of transfer of all the said "the Property" free from all incumbrance, and the Mayor and Clerk are hereby authorized to execute the Deed of transfer therefor and affix the Corporate Seal thereto.

2. "The Company" shall search the title to the lands at its own expense and "the Corporation" shall not be bound or required to furnish either Registrar's or Solicitor's abstract of title to the same other than any it has in its possession, or produce or furnish any title deeds or copies of same other than those in its possession, either for the purpose of verifying the abstract or otherwise, and if "the Company" has any objections to the title it shall deliver the same to "the Corporation" within thirty days after the date hereof, and if "the Corporation" without any default on its part is unable to make a good title to the said lands within ten days from the date of said objections being delivered, if "the Company" declines to take such title as "the Corporation" is able to make, then either party may withdraw from this contract on the repayment of "the Corporation" to "the Company" of any sum of money paid on account of the purchase money, and "the Company" shall not be entitled to any compensation or expenses in connection therewith. If "the Company" fails or neglects to deliver any objections to title as aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid it shall be considered that "the Company" has accepted the title which "the Corporation" is able to give, and time is to be the essence of this Agreement.

3. "The Corporation" shall not be bound to tender a conveyance in

rooms, pantries, porches, vesti- bules, attics, and outbuildings shall not be counted, although lighted.

"The Company" shall at its own cost supply the meters to each consumer, but where the monthly in- voice exceeds the sum of fifty cents no charge shall be made for meter rent, but where the monthly in- voice is under fifty cents "the Company" shall be entitled to

charge in addition to its monthly invoice a meter rent of twenty-five cents a month. While "the Company" shall be entitled to add the meter rent under the conditions above set out, if it be found on the first day of January in any year that the total invoice for the preceding year or time the current has been delivered equals or exceeds the sum of fifty cents per month for such time (exclusive of meter rent) the amount charged for such meter rent shall be deducted from and allowed to the consumer on his subsequent invoices. The consumer shall elect in writing delivered to "the Company," which of the two methods indicated he desires to be applied in his case for the electric energy furnished to him for lighting purposes, and such election shall stand good and be un- changeable without the consent of "the Company" for twelve months.

The election so made by the consumer shall be made before the current is delivered in case of a new consumer, and if not so made the invoices shall be made up and chargeable for current at the rate first mentioned of ten cents per kilowatt hour, subject to reduction as aforesaid if paid within the time limit, and shall continue at such rate until the thirty-first day of December following, and to entitle any other consumer to the rates mentioned in the option above given, the election shall be handed in to "the Company" before the thirty-first day of December in any year, and if so handed in shall be continued for one year from the first day of January following, and not be liable to change for twelve months.

It is also understood that the user of electric energy for lighting purposes as above, is to have the privilege to use electric energy for usual domestic purposes, such as heating flat irons, running dustless cleaners, sewing machines, and other small matters of a similar kind, and also under regulations as to attachments to be approved by "the Company" to run a motor requiring 25 horse power or less at the said rate of three cents per kilowatt hour. The power used shall be governed by and included in one or more of the above rates as may be decided by the said consumer.

4. "The Company" is to have the right to operate the present system of lighting streets, residences and other buildings, which it takes over as it is, subject to such improvements and repairs as may be deemed necessary under the conditions hereinafter set out.

5. "The Company" shall erect the poles, crossarms, guys, braces, wires and light appliances on the streets and highways at their own expense and to the satisfaction of the party who may be indicated by

system of the said town, provided that "the Company," in extending such system beyond the limits pro- vided in the schedule mentioned in the preceding paragraph hereof, shall not be required to carry its lines a greater distance from light to light or from its lines then in existence than 400 feet, except upon terms of "the Corporation" paying the actual cost of labor, poles and wiring, only for the additional distance, except in case the said extension of such system provide an annual revenue of at least ten per centum of the cost of said extension, and when such lights are so erected and installed they shall be maintained and lighted from the date of their erection and be paid for by "the Corporation" on the same terms and conditions as those then existing up to the termination of this Agreement.

6. "The Company" shall furnish, erect and maintain all poles, wir- ing, lamps, connections and fixtures, including crossarms and brackets, as may be required for the said lighting system, and shall keep in proper repair all such poles, lamps, wires and fixtures, and in case of any suits for damages caused by the electric current for or by reason of the poles, wires and every other matter connected with said lighting system "the Company" will defend all such suits at its own expense and pay all damages and costs for which "the Corporation" may become liable by reason of such suit or suits.

7. "The Company" agrees that the poles for street circuits shall be kept painted and shall not be dangerous or unsightly, or such as to incommode the adjoining property owner unnecessarily, and that the same shall be erected in a manner reasonably satisfactory to "the Corporation," or to its Council, and the written approval of the Clerk of "the Corporation," or other officer designated for such purpose by the Council of "the Corporation," shall be necessary for any new lamps erected under this Agreement, but such approval shall not relieve "the Company" from responsibility in case of accident or injury to person or property.

8. "The Company" agrees to furnish a current strength of not less than six and six-tenths amperes, and a voltage of not less than seventy-five at each and every arc electric lamp, which must be maintained from time of starting up and during the hours of lighting, and every arc lamp shall be supplied with carbons of the best quality and suitable dimensions, with globes of clear glass and uniform thickness, and proper shape, to avoid casting rings or streaks of light and shadow, and the said globes shall be kept clean and whole, and all electric lamps used for lighting the streets shall burn with a clear, steady light without undue flickering or hissing, each and every night during the term of this Agreement.

9. "The Company" shall supply at each incandescent lamp electric energy of 115 volts, or such other voltage as may be necessary, and shall renew each and every incandescent electric lamp as soon as it has noticeably depreciated below sixty candle power.

10. The lamps shall burn each night, approximately from sunset to sunrise.

11. If a lamp or lamps be extin-

guished or not lighted during a

22. Its pr- ors, and a sary i

Comp- other- inst- shall any is be occ- ondu- "The agree- save h its off- and e again- tions- tion b

23. I ect po- are ce- other fulfill-

24. limits Comp- scene onable been t such l fere v and a Fire j judge- "is not t the t F charge- may d own r of "th sible t the w them which ceased "the rebate ducted any lig- ed by

25. oblige-

CENTRE WARD, NO. 1.

Polling Place, Town Hall; Deputy Returning Officer, G. T. Walters. Poll Clerk, J. M. Graham.

CENTRE WARD, NO. 2.

Polling Place, Mrs. Cronk's Residence; Deputy Returning Officer, P. Gleeson. Poll Clerk, I. J. Lockwood.

EAST WARD.

Polling Place, W. J. Normile's Office; Deputy Returning Officer, H. V. Fralick. Poll Clerk, Arthur Fellows.

5. That Monday, the 17th day of July, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon, shall be the day and hour, and the Council Chamber in the Municipal Buildings the place where the Mayor shall attend to appoint persons to attend at the various polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this By-law respectively.

6. That Tuesday, the 25th day of July, 1911, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, shall be the day and hour and the Clerk's Office, in the Town of Napanee, the place where the Clerk shall sum up the number of votes given for and against this By-law.

By-law read a first time this 19th day of June, 1911.

(Signed), W. A. GRANGE, Clerk.

By law read a second time this 19th day of June, 1911.

(Signed), W. A. GRANGE, Clerk.

By law read a third time, signed and sealed this day of

A. D., 1911.

Mayor.

Clerk.

Schedule "A" to By-Law.

**Electric Light and Power Agreement**

THIS AGREEMENT MADE (IN DUPLICATE) this 19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Between THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE hereinafter called "the Corporation" of the first part, and SEYMOUR POWER AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, (hereinafter called "the Company") of the second part.

WHEREAS "the Corporation" is seized and possessed of certain goods, chattels, plant, machinery, and electrical apparatus used by "the Corporation" for the purpose of producing electric light and electric energy in the Town of Napanee, and of carrying on its said business, which goods, chattels, etc., above referred to, are taken to include pole lines, cables, wires, lines, accumulators, insulators, transformers, lamps, works, appurtenances, appliances, tools, electric light fixtures, and all and everything used by "the Corporation" in connection with its business as producers of electric light and electric energy, and also a certain lease or license to use certain poles of the Great North Western Telegraph Co., and of certain real estate on which is erected a steam plant belonging to "the Corporation," which real estate may be described as follows:—As lot number Fourteen (14) on the south side of Water street, in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and

pany" fails or neglects to deliver any objections to title as aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid it shall be considered that "the Corporation" has accepted the title which "the Corporation" is able to give, and time is to be the essence of this Agreement.

3. "The Corporation" shall not be bound to tender a conveyance in any event, and if "the Corporation" makes default in payment of said moneys, "the Corporation" may resell "the Property" to any one, either person or corporation, and "the Corporation" shall bear all loss and all costs occasioned by a resale.

4. "The Corporation" covenants and agrees with "the Corporation" that it will pay the said sum of \$40,666.51 to the said "the Corporation" at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the final passing of the By-law confirming this Agreement, according to the true intent and meaning of the foregoing Agreement, and will indemnify "the Corporation" from all rent which may become due the Great North Western Telegraph Co. from and after said date.

5. On "the Corporation" carrying out the foregoing conditions and terms of sale and purchase according to the true intent and meaning of same, a grant will automatically come into operation, giving to "the Corporation" and to its successors and assigns the right, privilege and authority to erect, maintain and operate for a period of thirty years from the date hereof, poles and wires together with all necessary guys, cross-arms, braces and other appliances upon all the streets, highways and public places of the Town of Napanee, or any extensions thereof, for the purpose of supplying electric light, heat and power to "the Corporation" and the inhabitants of the Town of Napanee, and to erect such wires over, under or across all streets, highways or public places in the said town as may be necessary or convenient for the proper and safe conduct of such electricity for the purpose aforesaid.

6. "The Corporation" for itself, its successors and assigns, in consideration of such grant and privilege, hereby undertakes and agrees with "the Corporation" to supply to all applicants of financial standing within the Town of Napanee, on the streets on which its lines are erected and within 250 feet of same, or to a further distance up to within 400 feet of its lines, if so ordered by the Council of "the Corporation," electric energy for the purpose of lighting at a rate of ten cents per kilowatt hour, with a discount of twenty per cent, if accounts are paid within ten days from the date of invoice for the preceding month's supply, and for which purpose such date shall be determined by the date of delivering at the residence of such user, or by the day after it is deposited in the post office at Napanee, addressed to said user, for the amount of the invoice indicated thereon for previous supply.

The inhabitants referred to as using said electric energy for lighting a residence shall have the option instead of adopting the foregoing rate, of demanding a rate based on a net rate of ten cents per month for each room in his residence, with the addition of a rate of three cents per kilowatt hour. In arriving at the number of rooms in said house, cellars, halls, bathrooms, closets, store-

as it is, subject to such improvements and repairs as may be deemed necessary under the conditions hereinafter set out.

8. "The Corporation" shall erect the poles, crossarms, guys, braces, wires and light appliances on the streets and highways at their own expense and to the satisfaction of the party who may be indicated by the Council of "the Corporation," and any poles hereafter erected on Dundas street between Adelphi street and West street shall be of cement or iron, and shall own and be responsible for the plant, the material and the current to the point on the outside wall of the customer's building where "the Company's" wires enter the said building.

"The Corporation" shall see that outside equipment, when installed, shall be in each and every case properly insulated and otherwise protected according to the latest then known practices. The wiring inside for such building shall also be properly insulated and otherwise protected in like manner by the consumer in all cases, to the entire satisfaction of the Inspectors of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, and "the Company" shall not be obliged or compelled to attach or turn on electric current until the above conditions are fully complied with, and "the Company" shall not, at any time, or in any event, be responsible for the wires or appliances used by the consumer or for the current or any action thereof after delivery to the consumer.

9. "The Corporation" shall also during the term of this Agreement keep and maintain as many electric arc lights of 500 watt capacity as the Municipality may, from time to time, require, which said arc lights are to be placed as shown in the schedule hereto annexed unless changed as hereinafter provided for, and any additional arc lights to be located by the standing Committee of Fire, Water and Light, of the Town of Napanee, or such other Committee as may, from time to time, have charge of the street lighting on the streets, squares, lanes, parks and highways in the Town of Napanee and which said arc electric lamps are to be of the best and most approved kind used in the Series Arc Electric System, and the said "Company" shall also during all the term of this Agreement erect, keep and maintain as many incandescent electric lamps of at least sixty (60) candle power as

"the Corporation" may from time to time require, which said incandescent lamps are to be located, as shown in said schedule, unless changed as hereinafter provided for, on the public streets, squares, lanes, parks and highways in the Town of Napanee, which said incandescent electric lamps are to be of the best and most approved kind used in the Series Incandescent Electric Light System.

10. "The Corporation" shall and will also at all times during the continuance in force of this Agreement upon being required so to do by "the Corporation" through its Council, at "the Corporation's" cost and expense, erect, place and put up and maintain any further or additional number of electric lamps, either arc or incandescent, of equal quality and description on any of the streets, squares, lanes, parks and highways in the said town of Napanee as "the Corporation" through its Council, may from time to time designate for the purpose of extending such electric light

which ceased to be oblige or post of Nove of April 25. " shall, a "Company light so streets, highway for the hereinb \$55 per continuemt. A shall, a "Compt electric lie street ways in the full inbefore \$15,000 as here the con provide incande those li Harvey of Tow the me ther th pay \$2 the fou fire ala

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# THE ADVENTURERS PARADISE

## ROMANCE AND MYSTERY OF HUDSON'S BAY.

Vast Territory is Under the Sway  
of the Hudson Bay  
Company.

There is an enormous territory in America along which the Red Man still roams, where deeds of derring-do are plentiful, and where the most adventurous may follow lives such as are read in boys' story books. This is in the Northland of Canada, many days' journey from the nearest railway, in lands of snow and ice. It is a land of mystery, enormous stretches of which have seldom been penetrated even by the most hardy of adventurers, land of secrecy and uncanny silence, says Pearson's Weekly.

Even in Canada itself little is known of the mysterious Northland and its inhabitants. True, the lower portion is fairly well known, as agriculture is gradually extending further northwards; slowly wheat, timber and minerals are attracting numbers of settlers, and slowly the little trading posts are changing into general stores, and the few huts into towns.

Over this enormous territory there still rules the most remarkable company the world has ever known, the Hudson Bay Company, which was established so long ago. This mighty company actually dates from 1670, when it was founded by Prince Rupert and seventeen noblemen and gentlemen for the purpose of importing into England the furs and skins obtained by barter from the Indians of North America. The company was practically omnipotent over the vast, ill-defined territory, comprising all the regions discovered or to be discovered, which drained into Hudson Bay or Hudson Strait.

Practically speaking, the lands over which the company holds sway form an enormous game preserve, the vastest in the world. It has been so for hundreds of years, and it is so to-day.

The Rules and Regulations of the Hudson Bay Company form the code of laws in force over the enormous territory, which practically is exempt from the sway of the Canadian authorities. While the territory is a portion of Canada, of course, in practice the whole of the trade is done with England.

The territory under the sway of the company is so vast that only one portion may be dealt with here, that of the Hudson Bay itself. There are ten principal forts, at the head of each of which is a factor, and the whole business is organized in a wonderfully complete manner. The factors rule the Indians, sending them on long trapping journeys. The domination of the Indians by a handful of white traders is now one of the wonders of civilization. In fact, every Indian, man, woman or child, is under the direct control of the factors.

It is possible there to buy silver fox skins which cost less than \$10 each, although a single skin recently realized at the London fur sales as much as \$2,500. The furs are obtained by the natives, who then take them to the nearest fort.

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tree upon the streets within the town limits except under the supervision, and with the consent, of some person to be appointed by the "Corporation," through its Council, for the purpose, and it shall not erect its poles or string its wires so as to damage any tree in the limits aforesaid, except with the consent of the aforesaid person.

21. "The Corporation," through its proper officers, shall, upon being satisfied as to the correctness thereof, certify the accounts of "the Company," for all services performed by "the Company" in each preceding month, and the accounts so certified after being approved by the said officers shall duly be paid by the Treasurer of "the Corporation" not later than the fifteenth day of the month following that in which the services are rendered.

22. The poles, wires, conductors, and every article, appliance and apparatus which may be necessary for electric energy, are to be furnished and maintained by "the Company" at its own cost and expense, and the lamps, wires and other conductors shall be thoroughly insulated and "the Corporation" shall not be held responsible for any injury or accident which may be occasioned by the poles, wires, conductors or electric current.

"The Company" hereby further agrees that it will indemnify and save harmless "the Corporation," its officers, agents and servants, and each and every one of them against and from all suits and actions of every nature and description brought against any of them, and against and from all damages and costs to which it, they or any of them may be put to by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from any improper or defective material, machinery, implement, appliances, or from any placing of poles, wires or other appliance used in performing this Agreement, or from any act of omission or commission claimed against "the Corporation" or "the Company," or the officers, servants or agents of each, in connection with matters involved under this Agreement or performing the services contemplated hereunder.

23. No rights or privileges to erect poles, wires or other appliances are conferred by this Agreement other than those required for the fulfilment hereof.

24. In case of a fire within the limits of "the Corporation," "the Company" shall have a man on the scene forthwith and within a reasonable time after the alarm has been given, who will cut or remove such lines or wires as may interfere with the work of the firemen, and as to this the Captain of the Fire Brigade shall be the sole judge. In case the man representing "the Company," as aforesaid, is not at the scene of the fire within the time mentioned the Captain of the Fire Brigade, or person in charge of the Brigade at the time, may remove or cut the wires, or may direct the same at his or their own risk, and it shall be the duty of "the Company" as soon as possible thereafter to render harmless the wires and lines and to restore them at once after the exigencies which caused their removal have ceased to exist, without expense to "the Corporation"; provided no rebate shall be asked for, or deducted, by "the Corporation" for any lights which may be extinguished by such contingencies.

25. "The Company" shall not be

temed by a Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington whose decision shall be final thereon, and in the event of cancellation "the Company" shall forthwith remove all its poles, wires, and other appliances which are used in connection with electric lighting and furnishing heat and power as defined in this Agreement which are within the limits of the Town, to points outside the limits of the said Town.

31. "The Company" further covenants and agrees to furnish power, if desired, up to the extent of 1000 horse power by January 1st, 1912, for use in the said Corporation, and that the maximum charge for electric energy supplied under contract for power to customers in the said "Corporation" shall not exceed \$25.00 per annum per horse power for a twenty-four hour service or at the option of the purchaser a stand by charge of Twelve Dollars per horse power per annum of connected load plus a meter rate of one cent per horse power hour.

32. And "the Company" further covenants and agrees that the service it will give for light, heat and power shall be continuous for twenty-four hours daily.

33. "The Company" further agrees that if the prices charged by it for electric lighting, heating and power shall, at the end of any three years, after it has commenced to distribute electric lighting in the said "Corporation," be unsatisfactory to the said "Corporation," or the citizens thereof, that it will upon six months' notice in writing from the Municipal Council of the said "Corporation" submit the question of the rates charged to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

34. It is further agreed by and between "the Corporation" and "the Company" that "the Corporation" shall have the right, power and privilege at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of completion of the purchase of "the Property," under this Agreement, upon giving three months' notice in writing of their intention so to do, to "the Company," their successors or assigns, to purchase all "the Property," as it then exists, except that portion of the distributing system used by "the Company" to supply electric energy to consumers using twenty horse power or over, and in case of purchase "the Company" agrees to allow "the Corporation" to use any of its poles for stringing of the wires of "the Corporation's" system, on condition that "the Corporation" do pay to "the Company" annually for the use of such poles, the same amount as is charged for taxes against said poles so used, and "the Company's" wires thereon.

35. In the event of "the Corporation" taking over the distributing system as aforesaid at the end of ten years, or any time thereafter, within thirty years of the date of transfer of "the Property," "the Company" shall have the right to use the streets and highways of "the Corporation" under the conditions of this contract where then applicable for the purpose of supplying electric energy to consumers using twenty horse power or over at the rates hereinbefore provided until the termination of thirty years from said date, but in no event shall said energy be used for lighting in any premises other than those in which the said energy

the day and year first above written.

SEYMORE POWER AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

J. G. G. KERRY,  
President.

A. B. COLVILLE,  
Assistant Secretary.

A. ALEXANDER,  
Acting Mayor.

W. A. GRANGE,  
Clerk.

## Schedule Referred to in Paragraph 9 of Agreement.

### ARC LAMPS, 38, AS FOLLOWS:

Corner Water and Robert Streets.

Corner Mill and Robert Streets.

Corner Dundas and Robert Streets.

Corner Graham and Robert Streets.

Corner Thomas and West Streets.

Corner Dundas and West Streets.

Corner Bridge and Robinson Streets.

Corner Thomas Street and Belleville Road.

Corner Dundas and Richard Streets.

Corner Mill and Donald Streets.

Corner Dundas and Donald Streets.

Corner Bridge and Donald Streets.

Corner Union and Dundas Streets.

Corner Union and Water Streets.

Corner Napier and Water Streets.

Corner Napier and Dundas Streets.

Corner Allan, York and Bridge Streets.

Centre Street, at Swing Bridge.

Corner Centre and William Streets.

Corner Dundas and Centre Streets.

Corner Dundas and John Streets.

Corner Dundas and East Streets.

Corner Dundas and Adelphi Streets.

Corner Dundas Street and Newburgh Road.

Corner William and West (in Clarksville).

Corner Church Street and Newburg Road.

Vine's Corners.

Corner Bridge and Adelphi Streets.

Corner Thomas and Adelphi Streets.

Corner Thomas and East Streets.

Corner East and Isabella Streets.

G. T. R. Station.

B. Q. R. Station.

Corner Isabella and Centre Streets.

Corner John and Graham Streets.

Corner Centre and Thomas Streets.

Corner John and Bridge Streets.

Corner Bridge and Robert Streets.

### INCANDESCENT LAMPS, 30, AS FOLLOWS:

On Market Square.

Corner Robert and Thomas Streets.

Corner West and Graham Streets.

Corner Bridge and West Streets.

Corner Water and West Streets.

Corner Robinson and Mill Streets.

Corner Robinson and Dundas Streets.

Corner Richard and Water Streets.

Corner Richard and Bridge Streets.

Corner Donald and Thomas Streets.

Corner Simcoe and Thomas Streets.

Corner York and Bridge Streets.

Corner Raglan and Water Streets.

Corner Centre and Victoria Streets.

Corner Victoria and Pearl Streets.

Corner Mill and Centre Streets.

Corner John and Mill Streets.

G. B. Joy's House.

At Bridge.

Half way up Roblin & Hill.

*Honest tea  
is the best policy*

**LIPTON'S TEA**

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

## SOME STIRRING NARRATIVES

### PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

#### REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

##### Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

###### BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 18.—Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent, patents, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Montreal freight, Manitoba flour—First patents, \$3.10; second patents, \$4.60; and strong bakers', \$4.40 on track, Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.01 1-2c; Bay ports; No. 2 at 98 1-2c; and No. 3 at 95 1-2c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 red and white are quoted outside at 82c, and mixed at 81c; outside. New wheat quoted at 78 to 80c, outside.

Barley—The market is dull, with prices nominal.

Oats—38 1-2 to 39c, outside for No. 2, and at 40 1-2 to 41c, on track, Toronto; and 2 W. Corn—No. 4c, and No. 3, 40c; Bay ports.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow is quoted at 6c; Bay ports, and 71 1-2c, Toronto.

Peas—The market is dull, with prices purely nominal.

Bran—Manitoba—\$20 to \$21, in bags, Toronto, and shorts, \$22, in bags, Toronto. Ontario bran, \$20.50, in bags, Toronto.

###### BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter—Dairy prints, 18 to 19c; inferior, 15 to 16c. Creamery quoted at 22 to 24c per lb. for rolls, and at 20 to 21c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots, 19c per dozen. Cheese—12 1-2c for large and at 12 3-4c for twins.

###### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Car lots are quoted at \$1.73 to \$1.75, and small lots, \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 to 11c per lb.

Combs—\$1.75 to \$2.25.

Baled hay—No. 1, \$12 to \$15, on track, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$10.

Baled straw—8c to \$6.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—\$1.50 to \$1.75 per bag in a jobbing way.

Poultry—Yearling chickens, 14 to 15c; Spring chickens, 22 to 23c, and turkeys, 18 to 19c per lb.

###### HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long, clear, 11 1-2c per lb., in case lots. Pork, short cut, 82c.

Hams—Medium to light, 16 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy, 13 1-2 to 14c; rolls, 11 to 11 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 19 1-2c to 20c.

Lard—Tierces, 10 1-4c; tubs, 10 1-2c; pails, 10 3-4c.

###### BUSINESS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 18.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 42 1-2 to 43c, car lots, ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 41 3-4 to 42 1-4c; No. 3 C. W., 41 to 41 1-2c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.50; seconds, \$4.80; Winter wheat patents, \$4.60 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.60; straight rollers, \$4.10 to \$4.25; in bags, \$1.85 to \$2.00. Rolled oats—Pear barrel, \$4.55; bag of 90 lbs., \$2.15. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, \$2.25. Millfeed—Bran, Ontario, \$21 to \$22; Manitoba, \$20 to \$21; middlings, Ontario, \$22.50 to \$23; shorts, Manitoba, \$23; moultrie, \$25 to \$31. Eggs—Fresh, 17 1-2 to 18c. Cheese—Westerns, 11 3-8 to 11 1-2c; Easterns, 11 to 11 1-4c. Butter—Choicest, 21 1-2 to 22c.

###### UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 18.—Wheat—September, 92 1-4c; December, 99 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 98 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 99 1-4 to \$1.00 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 96 1-4 to 99 1-4c; No. 3 wheat, 95 1-4 to 97 1-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65 to 66 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 to 46c. Rye—No. 2, 83c. Bran—\$19.50 to \$20. Flour—First patents, \$5 to \$5.20; do., sec-

# NORTHERN ONTARIO HORROR

## Mining Towns Wiped Out and Nearly One Hundred Lives Lost

Cobalt, July 12.—The loss of life in Porcupine district, as the result of yesterday's fire, will probably reach nearly a hundred, while the property loss will reach \$1,000,000.

In four short hours, commencing at 12.30 noon yesterday, the fire wiped from the Standard Mines right through to the shores of Porcupine Lake, where it ate up that town, the site of South Porcupine, Pottsville and part of Golden City, as well as many small buildings along the lake front. While part of the loss of life occurred in the vicinity of Porcupine Lake, the greatest havoc was around the main mines, notably West Dome and Big Dome. Here the entrapped miners, cut off from escape by the flames, were forced to take to the shafts for safety, and perished in the flames, perished. This was notably true at Dome and West Dome Mines, while at Preston East Dome safety was sought in an untimbered shaft, and there was no loss of life. The streets of South Porcupine were strewn with dead human beings, horses, dogs, and cattle, while along the mine roads the charred corpses of those who failed to escape the flames, and perished in the seething furnace that swept over the 25 miles of country in front of a 60-mile gale.

It is known that of the staff of 300 at the Dome but a few were saved, while at the West Dome but three out of 84 employees are known to be alive. Along the highway between West Dome and South Porcupine, over a comparatively open section, there were six charred bodies.

Early in the morning dense clouds of smoke could be seen in the south-west, but little attention was paid to this in the towns, because of the apparent remoteness of the fire. A small fire also broke out in Lakeview, Porcupine Townsite, but this excited little notice because of the frequency of bush fires during the past two or three weeks. As noon approached, however, thick clouds of smoke reached the zenith, marking the approach of the fire, and soon the sun was obscured into a burning red ball of fire. At 12.30 the fire had covered an area of 25 miles in length and over 2 miles in width and had reached the base line of Tisdale, carrying with it the Standard and Imperial mines in Delora, Philadelphia in Shaw; and the Eldorado and United in Southern Whitney. At 1.15 p.m. the seriousness of the situation was realized in South Porcupine when the fire call was sounded on the Dome Mine whistle, with repeated blasts from whistles in other sections. By this time the sky was black with smoke and residents of South Porcupine began

medical supplies arrived during the night and no time was lost in getting to work. Hunger, the usual follower of such terrible incidents, is the one thing that those not otherwise injured had to fight against, and bread and provisions were rushed in as fast as possible. With the exception of what remained in the few stores of Golden City, there remained nothing to eat. Considerate friends down the country are looking after this, however, and there will be no danger from that point.

At the beginning it was believed that the greatest loss of life occurred at the mines and in the bush, where many prospectors must have perished, but the towns gave up the greatest number of dead, and 200 as a total is a conservative estimate of those who lost their lives. There was no loss of life in Pottsville, and at first it was thought that South Porcupine's loss numbered but four, but since then five bodies, whether of men or women is not known, have been found in the rear of where the Empire Theatre stood, making it apparent that they were endeavoring to make their escape to the north of the zone of flames.

Porcupine Lake has given up 41 victims drowned by plunges into the lake, by suffocation while standing in the water, or by being swamped when in canoes.

Along the Shaw-Delora line on the trail were found eight bodies of unknown dead, and on the south side of Porcupine Lake three more were added to the six on the trail between the Dome Mine and South Porcupine. Coffins are being built out of rough lumber.

Joseph Tracey tells a vivid story of the disaster as it visited the West Dome property. It appears that Manager Weiss and those who perished did not take to the shaft as a last resort, but thinking the property well cleared was fairly safe from the fire, went there to get away from the dense smoke, with them was Mr. Tracey. As the fire approached, he went up the ladder to the surface and there found the bent frame and shafthouse ablaze. He tried to extinguish the fire, but could not, and so shouted down the shaft for the others to come up and find some other means of escape. He then rushed for the swamp, back of the power-house and there buried in muskeg, escaped the flames which consumed the others.

"Shotgun Bill" King, prospector for Heinze, was among those who came out of the shaft after Mr. Tracey, but he perished on the surface at the mouth of the shaft. It is probable that Mrs. Port, whose body was found half way up the main, was also trying to follow.

Among the narrow escapes was that of the little daughter of Dr. Hartigan, a veterinary in Pottsville. In some way the little girl was lost in the fire, and made her way to the Shuniah Hotel. Her

### Details Given by Those Who Passed Through Fire

### Disaster Intensifies as Refugees Unfold Terrible Calamity.

A despatch from Toronto says: Further details of the awful disaster in Northern Ontario, with additional estimates of the dead running from 75 to 100, were brought to Toronto Thursday evening by miners and prospectors, who arrived from the north on the Grand Trunk train from North Bay which reached Toronto at 11.15. Every man who was seen expressed the opinion that the death list will run up to at least 300. Many of those who stepped from the train last night were without any clothing except that which they wore, and most of them had no coats. Their boots were scorched white, showing where they had walked over the hot ground. Many anxious friends were waiting for the arrival of the train, and as the survivors stepped to the station platform they were at once surrounded and hurried away, some to hotels, some to private residences, and others hurried to Turkish bath-houses.

Mr. J. J. Moss, a mine operator from Reno, Nevada, was among those who saved their lives by standing shoulder deep in the waters of Porcupine Lake until the fury of the flames subsided. He said that fully 400 people fled to the lake, and expressed the belief that twenty or thirty in his vicinity had drowned. He joined a party of seven of the Imperial Bank staff, who had placed the gold and money belonging to the bank in a canoe to save it. "It took all the strength of the eight of us to prevent the canoe from being swamped by the waves," said Mr. Moss. His clothing showed the effects of the long immersion in the rough waters of Porcupine Lake. Mr. Moss, however, had been able to save his valises and their contents by burying them in a rut in one of the streets of South Porcupine.

R. Brown, news agent on the train which arrived last evening, came through from Englehart. "In addition to the people who were

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tents by burying them in a rut in one of the streets of South Porcupine.

R. Brown, news agent on the train which arrived last evening, came through from Englehart. "In addition to the people who were on the ground when the fire broke out," he said, "there were 300 prospectors who had arrived on Saturday and Sunday, and they were all going into the woods. They must have perished. On Wednesday night 55 people slept in a Pullman car at Cochrane, while others slept in the T. and N. O. station, in day cars, box cars, and cattle cars. They were glad to get anywhere in order to snatch a few hours' sleep. When he left the north 27 bodies had been taken from the Dome Mine. Five or ten more were in sight, but had not been taken out. Matheson was completely cut off by the fire. Coming down from Englehart to North Bay the train passed through a section of the country which is burned over, and the heat from the ground was so intense that both sides of the coaches were scorched."

#### STRATHCONA HONORED.

**Freedom of City of Bath Conferred on High Commissioner.**

A despatch from London says: The freedom of the City of Bath was conferred on Lord Strathcona on Thursday. The Mayor, moving a statutory resolution, said that Wellington and Nelson were on the list. Lord Strathcona's name would add lustre to the roll.

Lord Strathcona signed the roll amidst a great demonstration.

#### IS 103 YEARS OLD.

**Aged Guelph Woman was Able to Answer Census Man.**

A despatch from Guelph, Ont., says: The oldest person whose name was received during the taking of the recent Dominion census in Guelph was that of Mrs. Hubbard, who lives in St. James Ward. The old lady is in her 103rd year, having been born in May, 1805. She is still in good health and was able to answer all the questions intelligently.

The freedom of the City of Bath was conferred on Lord Strathcona.

#### UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 18.—Wheat—September, 98 1-4c; December, 99 1-2c; No. 1 hard, \$1.00 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 99 1-4c to \$1.00 1-4c; No. 3 Northern, 95 1-4c to 99 1-4c; No. 3 wheat, 95 1-4c to 97 1-4c; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66 to 66 1-2c; Oats—No. 3 white, \$0.70 to \$0.80; Rye—No. 2, 83c; Bran—\$19.50 to \$20.00; First patents, \$5 to \$5.20; do, second, \$8.50 to \$8.75; first clears, \$3.35 to \$3.55; do, seconds, \$2.35 to \$2.50.

Buffalo, July 18.—Spring wheat—No. 1 Northern, carloads, \$1.00 5-8c; Winter dull, Corn—Higher, No. 3 yellow, 70c; No. 4 yellow, 65 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 66 3-4c; No. 4 corn, 64 1-2c, all on track, through billhead; Oats—Higher, No. 2 white, 51c; No. 3 white, 50 1-4c; No. 4 white, 49 1-2c.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, July 18.—Steers, 5 1-2 to 6 1-2c; cows, 3 1-2 to 5c; and bulls, at from 3 to 5c per pound; sheep, \$4.50 to \$6 each; lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.50 each; calves, \$3 to \$5 each; selected lots, \$7.50; and mixed lots, at \$7.25 per pound, weight of cars.

Toronto, July 18.—Export cattle choice, \$5.80 to \$6.50; do, bulls, \$4.75 to \$5; butchers' cattle choice, \$5.60 to \$5.85; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do, common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do, common and medium, \$4.50 to \$5.50; cannery, \$1.50 to \$2.50; short-keeps, \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeders, steers, \$5 to \$5.25; do, bulls, \$4.40 to \$5; stockers, choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; do, light, \$3.50 to \$4; milk cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, common to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; springers, \$2.50 to \$4; sheep, ewes, \$3 to \$4.50; do, bucks, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, Spring, each, \$9.50 to \$11; hog, do, \$7; do, fed and watered, \$7.50; calves, \$4 to \$8.

#### SAW MILLS BURNED.

**Buildings of Riordon Paper Mills in Quebec Burned.**

A despatch from Calumet, Que., says: Fire totally destroyed the sawmills of the Riordon Paper Company here. The clerk in charge had barely time to telephone the news to the head offices of the company in Montreal. Three hundred men are employed by the mill, and, in company with the men from the company's Hawkesbury mill, across the river, successfully checked the spread of the flames to the neighbouring cottages and to the piles of lumber in the vicinity of the mill.

A fire engine and ten men were sent out from Montreal to help in the work of preventing further damage, and finally extinguished the flames.

The loss will be about \$1,000,000.

Mr. John Price of Clifford was milking when lightning struck his barn, setting it on fire. He promptly emptied a pail of milk on the fire, and saved the building.

The Christian Endeavor convention at Atlantic City pledged the balance of the \$25,000 needed to complete international headquarters in Boston.

situation was realized in South Porcupine when the fire call was sounded on the Dome Mine whistle, with repeated blasts from whistles in other sections. By this time the sky was black with smoke and residents of South Porcupine began to pack valuable and light baggage for the hurried departure. It was not long before the flames had reached the Foley and O'Brien, having enveloped the Preston, East Dome, the Dome, West Dome, North Dome and what remained of the Dome Extension after Sunday's fire.

The smoke hung low and dense in suffocating clouds over South Porcupine and in half an hour the shacks in the outlying section of the town had been reached. This was the beginning of the end.

It became apparent at once that the town and possibly all the inhabitants were doomed, for the width of the fire was sufficient for it to sweep over the entire town of South Porcupine and around both sides of Porcupine Lake. When the fire reached the frame buildings of the town there was a roar that could be heard for miles.

In twenty minutes South Porcupine was completely in flames and in three hours there were but carcasses and a few smouldering embers where the most flourishing town of the camp had stood. Men, women and children crowded to the water front at the first warning, because it was plainly evident that the town could not live in the face of the fire and the fierce gale behind. Launches and canoes, scows and boats were pressed into commission and women and children were first packed into the boats and sent to Pottsville and Golden City. Panic and chaos prevailed. Men fought with each other for their families and it was necessary for police officer Murray, with the assistance of Jack Gardener, to stand off the panic-stricken foreigners who stood by and rushed for each boat as it came in. Men were hurled into the water and many rushed in as the only place of safety. Thirty launches and as many canoes soon had the women landed in safety on the other side of the lake. There was one exception and only one, and that the most pitiful of all. Mrs. William Ghor with a baby in her arms, refused to leave the town until she had some news of her husband. Mr. Ghor, like the others who perished in the town, had gone back in an effort to save his valuables and with his clerk was penned in the building. For over two hours Mrs. Ghor, with the child in her arms, stood in the water of the lake, 100 feet from shore, calling for her husband and refusing to leave until he was found. Even after all had deserted the town and the fire had died out, she remained intent on shore waiting for the recovery of her husband's body. To add to the terror of the situation while the fire raged, there were scores of horses, cattle and dogs running wild through the town, their scorched bodies now lining the streets with bodies of the dead men.

#### FURTHER DETAILS.

Out of the chaos and confusion of the first day following the fire affairs are becoming adjusted to such an extent that the terrible import of it all can be realized. But never will it be half appreciated as it is by those who went through it. Doctors, nurses and

to follow.

Among the narrow escapes was that of the little daughter of Dr. Hartigan, a veterinary in Pottsville. In some way the little girl was lost in the fire, and made her way to the Shuniah Hotel. Her cries for her mother were heard as the hotel was about to be enveloped in flames, and she was taken out by Mrs. Lindsay Morton, who with her own daughter, was making for a raft which was going out to Porcupine Lake. The little girl was later placed with her mother in Golden City.

#### CONTRACTS SIGNED.

**Work Will Begin at Once on Sudbury-Port Arthur Line.**

A despatch from Toronto says: Contracts for the construction of the Port Arthur to Sudbury division of the Canadian Northern Railway, the greatest link in the company's transcontinental system not yet built, were signed on Thursday. The work will be done conjointly by the Foley Brothers, of St. Paul, and the Northern Construction Company, of Winnipeg, who will start operations at once, putting between four and five thousand men in the field. It will not be possible to arrive at the exact cost of the undertaking until it is well advanced, as the work is to be paid for at so much per yard of blasting and digging, per mile of track-laying, etc., but a rough guess places it at about \$50,000 average per mile for the entire distance of 551 miles from Port Arthur to Selwood Junction, the present terminus of the Canadian Northern Ontario, a few miles northwest of Sudbury.

#### 27 FAMILIES HOMELESS.

**Disastrous Fire in St. Jerome—Loss is Over \$150,000.**

A despatch from St. Jerome, Que., says: The most disastrous fire in the history of this town occurred Wednesday afternoon, breaking out at three o'clock between two sheds. A strong breeze and the long spell of hot weather, which had rendered the wooden buildings which form the greater part of the town dry as tinder, made the blaze almost uncontrollable, and before it was subdued it had ravaged the entire business section of the town, laying waste an area of over three acres. The damage is estimated at over \$150,000. Twenty-seven families have been rendered homeless.

#### PILOT WAS TO BLAME.

**License Suspended for Year as Result of Accident.**

A despatch from Montreal says: The formal investigation into the grounding of the steamer Stormont, near Longue Pointe, on May 6 last, was concluded Wednesday afternoon and judgment was given, placing the whole responsibility of the accident on the pilot, Rivard, who was in charge of the vessel when the grounding occurred. The pilot was punished by the suspension of his pilot's certificate for the balance of the year and was given a severe reprimand.

## THE BEST HOME PRESERVES

These are made by rightly combining luscious fresh fruits with

# Redpath

## EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

The best results are then assured.

Ask your grocer for Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar. He knows then that you want the best.

**The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal**

Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

ROR

# THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

## HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

### CANADA.

Sir James Whitney returned from England.

Aylmer Wilson fell off a scow at Port Coborne and was drowned.

The C. N. R. is negotiating to take over the People's Railway.

A jury recommended that elevators be equipped with automatic gates in Toronto.

The Warren Lumber Company's mill and fifty houses at Sellwood were burned.

Two hundred refugees from the Porcupine fire arrived in Toronto on Thursday.

The Hudson Bay post at Fort Matachewan is surrounded by forest fires, but the factor refuses to leave.

Reports from Cochrane indicate that the people have set about rebuilding their towns on a larger and better scale than before.

Mr. Robert Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, died suddenly at Montreal.

The Coroner's jury found that the bullet that killed William Shaw at the Bridge End was fired by Reeve McRae.

In a shooting affair with a tramp at Walford, C. P. R. Express Messenger Hickson received a bullet in his shoulder, and broke a rib by falling off a car.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales was invested in his principality by his father.

The veto bill passed the report stage in the British House of Lords.

King George and Queen Mary visited Edinburgh and occupied Holyrood Castle.

Capt. Wolfeiden of Armstrong, B. C., was second in the competition for the Wimbledon Cup at Bisley.

### UNITED STATES.

Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, is prostrated by the heat in New York.

## BUSY TIMES IN PORCUPINE

### New Building of Substantial Character Planned

Porcupine, July 17.—The forces of reconstruction are hard at work everywhere. If the railway will only ship in timber enough and a sufficient force of carpenters can be obtained, South Porcupine will contain as many houses in two months' time as before the fire. The foundation of the postoffice was laid two days ago, and it

## PRINCE OF WALES INVESTED

### Impressive Ceremony at Carnarvon Castle.

A despatch from Carnarvon, Wales, says: In the old and well-preserved Castle of Carnarvon the young Prince of Wales was invested on Thursday with the insignia of his high office.

The quaint town, in festal attire, made a holiday, and drew within its borders thousands of Welshmen from the surrounding country. The weather was matchless, and two hours before the arrival of their Majesties with the Prince great crowds had gathered along the route from Griffith's Crossing, where the Royal party alighted, to the castle gate. The buildings along the streets were lavishly decorated. Troops, blue-jackets and marines kept open the way through which the procession passed. In the vicinity of the castle a thousand London police and firemen held an open place.

The scene within the castle was picturesque, the vast enclosure within the towers and battlement walls forming an ideal setting for the ceremonial. The outer and inner baileys were lined with stands, enabling several thousand persons to obtain an excellent view. Their Majesties and the Prince received an enthusiastic reception. Carnarvon was entered by the north road, and the party proceeded through the main street to the great castle square. Here on a platform in the centre of the square the Mayor and Corporation received the Royal visitors and presented addresses. From the castle square to the first entrance into the castle there were two processions, the Prince of Wales preceding their Majesties by a few minutes. The Prince entered the castle at the ancient water gate on the sea front. As he passed in the standard was hoisted on Eagle Tower, while the Royal Welsh choir of 400 voices sang. The King and Queen followed. As they entered the castle the Prince's flag was lowered and the Royal Standard run up.

In the towers near the entrance two suites of Royal apartments had been prepared for their Majesties and the Prince, and to these they retired and were robed for the ceremonial. When they again appeared the processions were reversed, the King and Queen, with their suites, preceding the Prince and his supporters. The party proceeded to a raised platform in the centre of the great inner courtyard, where the investiture took place. As the King and Queen appeared in the open air the choir sang "God Save the King." This was followed by the singing of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" as the Prince appeared and approached his parents, who had taken their places on the dais. The Prince, in his surcoat, cloak and mantle of crimson velvet, presented himself before the King, who placed a crimson velvet cap, ornamented with ermine, and a coronet on the head of his son as a token of the principality. In the hand of the Prince his Majesty placed a golden verge as the emblem of government, and on his middle finger



## HEROIC DEEDS AT HOLOCAUST

### Scenes Witnessed During Progress of Great Fire

A despatch from Cobalt, Ont., says: Acts of heroism throughout Porcupine during the progress of the fire are too numerous to mention in detail and the horrors of the holocaust too gruesome to print. As one man expressed it, after the fire, "To go through this, one could travel through hell with a smile on his face." One man was led through the town with both eyes burned out and moaning only because his partner had perished. Another with his face and arms a mass of blisters and still another with his body opened by burns.

Harry Roche, a mining engineer, and A. S. Shields, representative of the J. B. O'Brien Co., beat their way back through the town when the flames were at their height and brought out with them an unknown man who was so seriously burned that a portion of his hand fell off when he was picked up. Little will ever be known of the experiences on some of the properties or in the bush, as only the dead remain. A few have, however, already come to light. For example, at the United Porcupine, where were the three Flynn brothers, who had heretofore never separated, two are now alive and one remains behind a charred mass. At the United Porcupine property there was no shelter from the flames, and the men sought refuge on an outcropping of rock. There Andy Yuill, the foreman, perished with Frank Flynn and Joseph Fletcher, while another named Dwyer, a Colorado miner, is missing. On the same

### ROASTED IN GAS RETORT.

Samuel Kenyon Fell into Raging Furnace.

A despatch from Toronto says: Samuel Kenyon, a single man, 26 years old, of 178 Greenwoods Ave., was roasted to death on the top of one of the brick retorts in the new plant of the Consumers' Gas Company, at the foot of Logan Avenue, Saturday afternoon. Just how the accident occurred is not yet clear, although it is thought he fell off a narrow island wall and landed

### RUBBER BOOM.

Ceylon Has Now Taken to Rubber Cultivation.

One of the certainties of the future is a vastly increased supply of rubber. Millions of rubber-trees are being set out every year in the Malay Peninsula and in the islands of the East Indies, especially Sumatra and Borneo. Ceylon has turned from tea and coffee and cocoanuts to rubber, in such large measures that the island will be an important factor in the rubber trade.

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**Porcupine, July 11.—**The forces of reconstruction are hard at work everywhere. If the railway will only ship in timber enough and a sufficient force of carpenters can be obtained, South Porcupine will contain as many houses in two months' time as before the fire. The foundation of the postoffice was laid two days ago, and it should be completed in two weeks time. Mr. Cliff Moore of Cobalt, who owns the townsite, has made plans for the construction of a \$25,000 hotel in place of the much more primitive structure destroyed in the flames. Nearly every merchant in the little settlement is following his example. Everything that can burn is being cleared off the ground, and the fire engine and appliances ordered before will make the place more secure. The new station in connection with South Porcupine is being now put under construction and the track has been repaired, so that all freight can be carried to its destination.

#### MILITARY TENTS IN USE.

The 500 tents and 400 blankets brought in by Captain Hannick and ten regulars from Ottawa are scattered all round the lake, and South Porcupine bears the appearance of an army encampment. These were especially necessary at Pottsville, where before several families had been crowded into one tent.

At the Preston, East Dome and Standard the camps have been swept as clean as at West Dome and Dome. The superintendents are for the most part in southern Ontario ordering fresh plants, while the force of men available is being concentrated on the roads, so that supplies and machinery can easily be taken in.

#### LOSS AT WEST DOME \$750,000.

The loss at West Dome will be very heavy, probably \$750,000. In addition to the plant, the company was using four shot drills, all of which have been destroyed.

#### FIRES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Lands for a Distance of 18 Miles Burned Over.

A despatch from Amherst, N.S., says: A terrible forest fire has been raging in the western portion of this country for the last week. The fire originated on the lumber property owned by Cochrane and Soley, at Fox River. They claim that the fire was plainly the work of an incendiary and that fires were set in three different places on their property and on portions of it not visited by either hunters or fishermen. So far the fire has run through valuable lands for 18 miles and has burned a swath from six to eight miles wide.

From one hundred to two hundred men employed by the different lumbermen in this section of the country have been fighting the fire for the past six or eight days, but with little success. The conflagration is raging as fiercely as ever and clouds of smoke overhang all the valleys along the Bay of Fundy coast and through the River Herbert Valley.

**Mistress**—“Anna, I found a cake of soap in a bowl of water. When you wash your hands, take out the soap and empty the bowl.” “It isn't me, mum. I've not washed me hands since I've been here!”

mantle of crimson velvet, presented himself before the King, who placed a crimson velvet cap, ornamented with ermine, and a coronet on the head of his son as a token of the principality. In the hand of the Prince his Majesty placed a golden verge as the emblem of government, and on his middle finger a ring of gold, signifying that he must be a husband to his country and a father to his children.

While his Majesty was investing his son with the insignia the letters patent authorizing the Prince to hold the principality of Wales in trust for the King of England were read, and later handed to him. The service of consecration followed, the Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor officiating, being assisted by two Welsh Nonconformist ministers. The processions then reformed and moved to the Queen's gate of the castle, where the King presented the Prince of Wales to the people. The Prince addressed a few words in Cymric to the cheering thousands. This concluded the ceremony, with the exception of the procession outside the walls. Their Majesties' party and the Prince's party uniting made a complete circuit outside the castle walls, and, re-entering by the main front entrance, passed to their apartments and disrobed.

McManigal, the Los Angeles dynamiting informer, is on the verge of nervous collapse.

Precautions are being taken in New York to prevent the cholera epidemic entering the country.

Samuel Kenyon, a single man, 26 years old, of 178 Greenwoods Ave., was roasted to death on the top of one of the brick retorts in the new plant of the Consumers' Gas Company, at the foot of Logan Avenue, Saturday afternoon. Just how the accident occurred is not yet clear, although it is thought he fell off a narrow plank walk and dropped to the top of the retort, which contained a raging furnace of eighteen hundred degrees of heat. He had been aloft with some fellow-workmen to fill the retort with coal and was probably the last to start down. At any rate he was not missed, and nothing was known of the accident until his roasted body was noticed when the men made a second trip up.

#### 32 SANK WITH STEAMER.

**Heavy Loss of Life in Collision on**  
**San Juan River.**

A despatch from New York says: Thirty-two passengers and several members of the crew of the steamer Irma, were drowned or crushed to death when the vessel was sunk by the Drama, according to a despatch from Port Limon, Costa Rica. The wreck occurred during a storm in the estuary of the San Juan River.

The fact that most of the passengers were below on account of the heavy weather seems to account for the heavy loss of life, as the steamer sank so quickly that there was little chance for those under decks to escape.

ure is a vastly increased supply of rubber. Millions of rubber-trees are being set out every year in the Malay Peninsula and in the islands of the East Indies, especially Sumatra and Borneo. Ceylon has turned from tea and coffee and cocoanuts to rubber, in such large measures that the island will be an important factor in the rubber trade of the world.

A similar rush of rubber-planting is going on in some districts of Brazil. It is a great and growing industry in parts of Central America. There are many rubber plantations in Mexico. There will be rubber groves in bearing before long in the Philippines and Cochin China.

If rubber becomes much cheaper, its use in the tyres of vehicles will surely be used for pavements and floors, particularly where there is special reason to avoid noise. It will be employed in large quantities for making boots and shoes, and an increasing use of rubber will be shown in telegraph and telephone apparatus. More rubber is being used every year in aviation devices, particularly in dirigible and ordinary balloons. Another novel use for rubber is in submarine vessels.

It is probable that the product of rubber plantations will all find a market, though the price may have to come down far and fast when the many millions of trees growing in various parts of the world come to maturity.

Nothing is so wearing as an effort to get along with people who grate on your nerves.

**\$3,600**

**in Cash Prizes for Farmers**

**Your Photograph May Win a Prize**

**CANADA CEMENT**

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neighborhood. By this means you are placed on an equal footing with every other contestant. Get the circular, which gives you full particulars of the conditions and of the other three prizes. Every dealer who sells "CANADA" Cement will have on hand a supply of these circulars—and he'll give you one if you just ask for it. Or if you prefer, you can use the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—send it to us and you'll receive the complete details of the contest by return mail.

If you haven't received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for that too. It's a finely illustrated book of 160 pages full of useful and practical information of the uses of concrete.

Write us to-night, and you'll receive the book and the circular promptly.

Do not delay—sit right down—take your pen or pencil, and fill out the coupon NOW.

Please send Circular and book.

Name.....

Address.....

**Canada Cement Company, Limited,**  
**National Bank Building, Montreal**

# The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.  
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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**E. & J. HARDY & CO.**

Advertising Contractors and  
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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### CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1908, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.75
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.75
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.75
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.75
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.75
Any three of the above papers .....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

60 YEARS'  
EXPERIENCE

# PATENTS

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## Cambridge's Bakery and Confectionery



### FROM A BARREL OF FLOUR

To all kinds of good things baked at this bakery, is a maze of bewitchery.

BREAD, CAKE, PIES,

COFFEE ROLLS,

and a hundred and one other things that this bakery invents, and turns

### The Bug Bible.

The bug Bible was printed in 1549 by the authority of Edward VI, and its curiosity lies in the rendering of the fifth verse of the Ninety-first Psalm, which, as we know, runs, "Thou shalt not be afraid, for the terror by night nor for the arrow which flieth by day," but in the above version it ran, "So thou shalt not need to be afraid of any bugs by night."

Ludicrous as this sounds, it is not etymologically without justification. "Bug" is derived from the Welsh word "bwg," which meant a hobgoblin or terrifying specter, a signification traceable in the word commonly in use today—"bugbear"—and Shakespeare once or twice uses the word in this primary sense, notably when he makes Hamlet say, "Such bugs and goblins in my life."

### Daffodil Superstitions.

Daffodils are not only poisonous and illuous, but most unlucky flowers, especially when single specimens are encountered. Herrick, who must often have gone through the experience without much harm happening, declares that—

When a daffodil I see  
Hanging down her head to me,  
Guess I may what I must be.  
First, I shall decline my head;  
Secondly, I shall be dead;  
Lastly, safely buried.

In Herrick's own Devon to this day if you place a single daffodil on the table of a farmhouse the farmer will jump up and exclaim, "Now we shall have no young ducks this year." The evil spell can be broken by increasing the single flower to a bunch.—*St. James' Gazette.*

### Queer Nest of the Tentobane.

The oddest of all birds' nests is the one built by the tentobane, a South African songster. It is built of cotton and always upon the tree producing the material. In constructing the domicile the female works inside and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes to the form of a hawk or a snake he warns the family, but never enters the main nest.

### A Dodger.

"Bubbles is a great man to try to dodge a responsibility on technicalities."

"Yes. He once signed a pledge. Then he forgot about it and called in a handwriting expert to prove that the signature was a forgery."—*Washington Star.*

### A Good Manager.

The Wife—After all, Adolphus, this visit isn't going to be so expensive. With the half dozen dresses I simply had to get and your clothes cleaned and pressed we'll manage splendidly.—*Harper's Bazar.*

He is our friend who loves more than admires us.—*Channing.*

### A Coral Pipe.

While a United States warship was off Barbados a few years ago a sailor who was amusing himself fishing for sharks brought up from the depths a long "churchwarden" pipe that evidently had been lying at the bottom of the sea for a hundred years or more. It was unbroken and had either been accidentally dropped overboard or washed out of some old wreck. The coral insects had seized upon it and covered the long stem with delicate, lace-like branches and the bowl with fine "vermicell" work. So completely was it concealed with the coral coating that it was impossible to determine

# NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

## Comments of Some of Our Exchanges.

St. Thomas Times, (Con.)

Mr. Borden's proposal to create an independent tariff commission sounds the death knell of excessive protection.

Calgary Albertan.

Swinging the arms and shouting "Thank God, I'm a Briton!" is not sufficient to offset the possibility of getting ten cents a bushel more for wheat. Try something more tangible.

Halifax Chronicle.

Possibly the fact that the scheme to organize a demonstration in honor of Mr. Borden fell through made the Tory Mayor of Ottawa more unwilling to do anything in the way of welcoming Sir Wilfrid.

Quebec Chronicle.

The bitterness and misunderstandings of the past are being gradually cleared and it is quite reasonable to expect that the granting of Home Rule will increase rather than lessen the spirit of Irish loyalty to the Crown.

Kingston Standard, (Conservative.)

Why not be honest about it and admit that the ideal is not the practical—for a party organ? Good men, forsake! The issue is not good men, but "What is their politics?" The shame of it that we all have so little backbone!

Windsor Record.

And yet forest fires can be prevented to a great degree. The appointment of more rangers, vigorous prosecution of careless campers and prospectors in leaving a blaze, and stringent regulations in regard to railway locomotives would accomplish wonderful results.

Moncton, N. B., Transcript.

Mr. Borden's frankness is winning golden opinions in the west," says the Conservative correspondents. Mr. Borden has been frank enough in regard to his attitude to the reciprocity issue, but he has been anything but frank in regard to the British preference and tariff matters generally.

Winnipeg Tribune

If we are to believe that our farmers are intelligent and honorable, we must conclude that the vast majority will refuse to support any politician who is opposed to reciprocity, which means the freedom to sell the products of the farm, without a tax, in the great market of 90,000,000 people living to the south of us. We make the above statement because our farmers, east, west, north and south, have, time and again, with unanimous voice, demanded the removal of restrictions in trade.

Regina Leader.

Mr. Borden now goes bravely around the country demanding an appeal to the people on the tariff question, but he dare not call his own party into convention and appeal to them for a decision on that same tariff question. And he is in the same quandary on other questions of interest to the west. What confidence can the people place in the promises of a party leader when by his own actions he openly confesses he is afraid to ask his party for a united endorsement of his policies?

# An Old Time Fourth

## A Story For Independence Day

By ESTHER B. HAWTHORNE  
Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

A number of children were playing about the grounds of a country house; a white headed old man was sitting on a porch reading a newspaper. The children were looking forward to the morrow—the anniversary of American independence. Finally they gathered in a knot, discussing with evident interest some (to them) important problem, casting occasional glances at the old man on the porch.

"You ask him, Lucy," said one of the boys to a girl of seven. "He'll do anything for you."

"Yes," chimed in the others, "Lucy is the one to do it. She'll get more than any of us."

Lucy, thus urged, started for the porch, evidently losing courage as she proceeded, for the nearer she approached the old man the more she seemed disposed to hang back.

"What is it, Lucy?" he asked, looking aside at her from the newspaper.

"Please, grandpa, won't you give us some money for the Fourth of July."

Grandpa put his hand in his pocket, drew forth several silver coins and gave them to her. She was going away without a word when he asked:

"Don't you think I should have a kiss for that?"

She went to him, put up her lips, kissed him and ran away to the children. A consultation took place among them as to how they should the next day burn the money they had received, after which one of the older ones suggested that they thank grandpa for the gift. So they moved in a body to the porch, and their spokesman offered the thanks.

"You're welcome, children," he replied. "Your sending Lucy to me took me back to when I was a kid and my brothers and sisters sent me on a similar errand to my father."

"Did you have as good times on the Fourth then as we have now, grandpa?" asked one of the boys.

"I'm inclined to think we had better times. We were not so far then as we are now from that Declaration of Independence which—But sit down and I'll tell you about it."

The children gathered round, some sitting in wicker chairs, some on the steps, while Lucy perched herself on the arm of grandpa's rocker. When they were all comfortably settled he continued:

"We always had processions in those days, and in our processions we had something that we don't have now—several carriage loads of white headed old men who had fought in the war that brought about the independence we are to celebrate tomorrow. I remember just how they looked and with what veneration we regarded them. Next came the veterans of the war of 1812. There were more of them, and they were younger than the Revolutionary soldiers. But today we have not these survivors of the Revolution to keep us in touch with the great struggle which evolved a nation."

"We children usually took part in

FROM A BARREL OF FLOUR  
to all kinds of good things baked at  
this bakery, is a maze of bewitchery.

BREAD, CAKE, PIES,  
COFFEE ROLLS.

and a hundred and one other things  
that this bakery invents, and turns  
out, each and all are appetizing, and  
healthful.

IT'S HERE YOU GET BEST BAKED  
STUFF MADE.

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Next door Robinson Co.

Phone 96. Napanee.



### Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, or in any conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price, \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has obtained his homeestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY.

I Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

IT WAS UNBROKEN and had either been accidentally dropped overboard or washed out of some old wreck. The coral insects had seized upon it and covered the long stem with delicate, lace-like branches and the bowl with fine "vermicell" work. So completely was it concealed with the coral coating that it was impossible to determine the original material of the pipe. Oddly enough, the inside of the bowl had been left untouched and still showed the stains of fire and nicotine.—New York Press.

### Hope.

Hope is anticipation. It is an inherent feeling in mankind and a divine provision for the sustentation of interest in life. Hope is a chord which strikes pleasant desires for the future; it is every one's sunshine, the rainbow in the storm, the silver lining to the present cloud, a star set in the firmament of our lives, to brighten, lighten and cheer the way and differs in magnitude and brightness according to occasion. Hope is an antidote of misery, a cordial for the desponding and a chain with many links.—Nellie R. Mate.

### Practical.

The Deck Passenger—I notice all of the steerage passengers bolt their food. I wonder why. The Steward—They bolt their food to keep it down.—Chicago News.

### D. McCLEW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,  
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COMPANY, of New York.  
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decision on that same tariff question  
And he is in the same quandary on  
other questions of interest to the west.  
What confidence can the people place  
in the promises of a party leader when  
by his own actions he openly confesses  
he is afraid to ask his party for a  
united endorsement of his policies?

Hamilton Spectator, (Con.)

The harvesting of a western grain  
crop is the particular business ahead  
of Canada, not only west but east.  
We are told that it is the greatest  
crop on record, which means that  
more effort will be required to harvest  
it. The finest brand of reciprocity  
that we can imagine is that brand  
which will move the east to send to  
the west in more numerous company  
than ever before its sons for the labor,  
as it should move the west in return  
to be loyal to the manufacturing and  
industrial interests of this part of the  
country.

Simcoe Reformer

A Methodist church in Toronto,  
whose property is now being sold at a  
heavy profit for the sake of removal to  
a new site, passed through bad times  
some twenty years ago and received a  
remission of fifteen thousand dollars  
from the holders of its mortgages.  
There is now some discussion as to  
whether or not that fifteen thousand  
should be repaid. Fortunately there  
seems to be every prospect that it will be.  
It is still a moral obligation, and  
Toronto does not need churches badly  
enough to build them with money  
taken more or less forcibly from the  
policy holders of an insurance company.

Hamilton Times.

The effort to make it appear that the  
Conservative Government in 1891 was  
not in favor of reciprocity is a peculiarly  
brazen one. That the Canadian  
Tories were then begging for reciprocity  
is made clear by this statement  
from the leading Quebec Tory organ,  
The Montreal Gazette, of March 10, 1891: "Mr. Blain flatly objected to  
the appointment of a formal commission  
until he learned upon what basis  
the Canadians proposed to treat, and  
it was to assure the American Secretary  
of State that the Canadian Government  
is willing to discuss the question  
on the broadest lines, even on the  
basis of unrestricted reciprocity, that  
Sir Charles Tupper returned to Washington  
with Sir John Thompson and the Hon. Mr. Foster.

Winnipeg Free Press.

Mr. Borden has now completed his  
tour of the West. The results are pre-  
cisely what were predicted by those  
who know Mr. Borden, and know also the  
West. Mr. Borden has profited in  
personal reputation, by the trip; but  
he has achieved this at the expense of  
his party. It is quite possible to have  
a regard for a man without accepting  
his views or submitting to his leadership,  
and the West—that is the majority  
of the electors who will control the  
Parliamentary representation in the  
next Commons—while admiring Mr.  
Borden for his plainness of speech and  
respecting him for his courage, has  
been confirmed in its judgement that  
he is hopelessly wrong on the main  
political issue of the day and is not  
the man for Premier, conditions being  
what they are.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the  
Signature of

that came the veterans of the  
war of 1812. There were more of  
them, and they were younger than the  
Revolutionary soldiers. But today we  
have not these survivors of the Rev-  
olution to keep us in touch with the  
great struggle which evolved a na-  
tion.

"We children usually took part in  
the processions, the boys marching as  
soldiers, the girls making up groups  
on floats decorated with flowers. I re-  
member marching myself with a dozen  
boys, all of us in white shirts and  
white duck trousers, drawing a little  
cannon. One of the boys marched at  
our head bearing aloft the stars and  
stripes. When we were tired we turned  
out of the line. Our standard bearer,  
not being notified, went proudly on  
with the flag till laughter among the  
spectators caused him to look back  
when he was discovered that he  
was marching alone. When he re-  
joined us he was the maddest boy I  
ever saw.

"In that procession we marched be-  
hind a hay wagon that had been fitted  
up for a float. It was covered with  
white sheets and both the body and  
the wheels decorated with flowers,  
while the harness was covered with a  
profusion of red, white and blue  
rosettes and streamers. In the center  
on a raised dais stood a girl personat-  
ing the Goddess of Liberty. The rest  
of the wagon was covered with little  
girls from six to twelve or thirteen  
years old. I was one of two front  
boys who held the rope attached to  
our cannon, and I noticed especially  
one of the girls on the rear of the float.  
Her golden hair hung over her shoul-  
ders, and her eyes were great big blue  
ones. I straightway picked her out to  
fall in love with.

"Have any of you boys ever been in  
love?"

There was no reply to this, and the  
speaker continued:

"A boy's love, as I remember it, is  
very funny. He is seized with a de-  
sire to 'show off' before the girl to  
whom he is attracted. When I saw  
the girl on the float looking at me I  
walked as if I was stepping on springs,  
holding my head up in the air as  
though I was mighty proud of myself.  
I must have marched an hour behind  
the float on which the blue eyed girl  
sat. When we left the procession I  
looked back at her, but girls of her  
age are apt to be offish with boys, and  
she turned her glance away. I sup-  
posed she had no use for me."

For regulating the  
bowels, invigorating  
the kidneys and  
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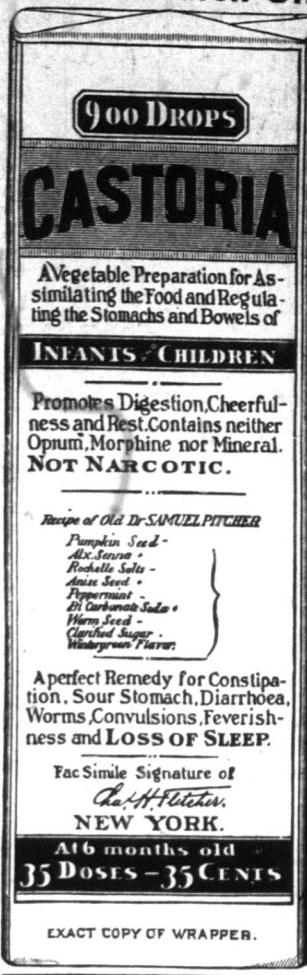
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For Over  
Thirty Years

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## Make This Test

How to Tell if Your Hair is  
Diseased.

Even if you have a luxuriant head of hair, you may want to know whether it is in a healthy condition or not. 98 per cent of the people need a hair tonic.

Pull a hair out of your head, if the bulb at the end of the root is white and shrunken, it proves that the hair is diseased, and requires prompt treatment if its loss would be avoided. If the bulb is pink and full, the hair is healthy.

We want everyone whose hair requires treatment to try Rexall '93' Hair Tonic. We promise that it shall not cost anything if it does not give satisfactory results. It is designed to overcome dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, to stimulate the hair roots, tighten the hair already in the head, grow hair and cure baldness.

It is because of what Rexall '93' Hair Tonic has done and our sincere faith in its goodness that we want you to try it at our risk. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store. T. B. Wallace.

"She didn't make a face at you, did she?" remarked one of the boys.

"Oh, no, she didn't do that! But to proceed with my story—or course we were just like boys nowadays—firing our crackers and our cannon, keeping up an incessant din all the afternoon. We couldn't wait till dark to eat our

girl whom I had fallen in love with at ten. Six years don't count for much after twenty, but between ten and sixteen the change in a boy or a girl is considerable.

"Just think of it, children; she had remembered me perfectly for years!"

"But I thought you said, grandpa," put in Lucy, "that when you turned out of the procession she didn't look at you."

"Yes, but I said girls of that age are apt to be offish."

"Go on," said one of the older girls.

"I thought it queer that I should have so long considered this girl a sort of sweetheart and then did not know her when I saw her again. But the fact that I had so considered her made me feel very differently toward her now that I had met her again. And another thing made a lot of difference to me—the fact that she had remembered me so long and recognized me notwithstanding that I had grown as tall as I am now. When we men got on to the wagon again I took a seat beside Tottie, and we talked over that procession—how proud we boys felt dragging our cannon.

"Well, when we came in from our ride, hungry as boys and girls are bound to be after an outing, we sat down to eat, and I took especial pains to secure a seat beside Tottie, and we kept on talking about that procession in which we had first met till the other boys and girls asked if that was the only Fourth of July procession we had ever taken part in. In the evening when the others were setting off

## MOLDED HIS DEATH TOLL.

Legend of "the Poor Sinner's Bell" That Was Cast in Breslau.

The poor sinner's bell is a bell in the city of Breslau, in the province of Silesia, Prussia, and hangs in the tower of one of the city churches. It was cast July 17, 1386, according to historic records. It is said that a great bell founder of the place had undertaken to make the finest church bell he had ever made.

When the metal was melted the founder withdrew for a few moments, leaving a boy to watch the furnace and enjoining him not to meddle with the catch that held the molten metal, but the boy disobeyed the caution, and when he saw the metal flowing into the mold he called the founder.

The latter rushed in and, seeing, as he thought, his work of weeks undone and his masterpiece ruined, struck the boy a blow that caused his immediate death. When the metal cooled and the mold was opened the bell was found to be not only perfect, but of marvelous sweetness of tone.

The founder gave himself up to the authorities, was tried and condemned to death. On the day of his execution the bell was rung to call people to attend church and offer a prayer for the unhappy man's soul, and from that it obtained the name of "the poor sinner's bell."

## SEEING A PURPLE COW.

Perfectly Natural Under Certain Conditions, Says an Artist.

H. Anthony Dyer, painter of water colors, was explaining the matter to some possible buyers of his wares.

"Suppose while you are in the country in summer," said he, "you chance upon a Holstein cow grazing on a hillside. Holsteins, of course you know, are black and white. The pasture is green. Off at one side is a gray unpainted barn. Do you stagger with surprise when you notice that that cow is purple? Not a bit of it. If it were not purple you might reasonably consult an oculist. That would be a sign that your eyes needed attention."

"But you may never have tried to figure out why the cow is purple. Here is the answer: The complementary color of the green pasture is red. The sight of green always suggests red, although we don't realize it. Flooding the scene is the yellow sunshine. The yellow, the red and the green combine to tint the grazing neutral colored cow purple, and purple it undeniably is, as you must admit when next you encounter one under such circumstances. Nevermore, therefore, may you sing with Gelett Burgess:

I never saw a purple cow.  
I never hope to see one.  
—New York Press.

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Residence: West Street, near

Madden's grocery.

SUMMER

SESSION

"She didn't make a face at you, did she?" remarked one of the boys.

"Oh, no, she didn't do that! But to proceed with my story—of course we were just like boys nowadays—firing our crackers and our cannon, keeping up an incessant din all the afternoon. We couldn't wait till dark to set off our fireworks any more than you boys will be able to wait tomorrow night. When the last piece had been burned and we had eaten a watermelon or some ice cream we went to bed mourning that a whole year must pass before another Fourth of July would come around.

"Of course as we grew older our way of spending the day changed. When we reached the youth period we would get together at the country home of some one of our set of young fellows and girls. I remember that when I was eighteen years old I was invited to one of these Fourth of July parties composed of youngsters about my own age. I met there for the first time a girl about sixteen. She was called by a nickname which had been given her by her father when she was a baby. It was Tottie. The moment I looked at her I felt sure that I had seen her somewhere before. But when I saw that she didn't appear to regard me as a former acquaintance I made up my mind that I must have been mistaken. Of course we were now too old, the boys to fire crackers and cannons, the girls torpedoes, and we were obliged to find other means of amusements. The place where we were spending the day was partly a country home and partly a farm. Our hosts, who were the sons and daughters of the owner, got out a wagon used for carrying grain, and, covering its bed with straw, took us all on the afternoon of Independence day for a long ride.

"We sang songs and shouted and laughed loudly at the poorest jokes, just as boys and girls of that age have always done on such occasions and will always do to the end of time. But there was no harm in it, for the Fourth is a day devoted to noise, and we had the open country in which to do our singing and shouting. At every farmhouse we passed urchins who waved little flags at us, and we waved a return with our own flags and handkerchiefs.

"Men off here!" cried the driver as we came to a steep ascent, and we jumped from all parts of the wagon like startled frogs from a log. I was trudging along with the others behind the wagon, the girl they called Tottie being one of those at its rear end.

"I hope you're not going to be as disagreeable as you were once," she said to me, with a spark of mischief in her eyes.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Oh, I saw you do a very mean thing once."

"When? Where?"

"I was sitting just as I am now on the rear of a wagon and you were walking behind."

"Do you mean to say that you have seen me before?"

"Of course I do."

"And what is the mean thing I did?"

"You didn't do it alone. Others did it too."

"Tell me."

"You were one of a juvenile artillery company dragging a small cannon in a Fourth of July parade. You all turned out of the line without notifying your standard bearer, who marched on alone, exciting a laugh from those who saw him, especially us girls on the float."

"I fixed my eyes on Tottie and kept them on her while she spoke. Gradually in the features of the girl of sixteen I brought back those of the

down to tea, and I took especial pains to secure a seat beside Tottie, and we kept on talking about that procession in which we had first met till the other boys and girls asked if that was the only Fourth of July procession we had ever taken part in. In the evening when the others were setting off the fireworks Tottie and I stole away together and were so engaged with each other that we didn't see any fireworks at all. That's the end of the story."

"What became of Tottie?" asked the oldest girl.

"Oh, Tottie and I concluded to go through life together. We've never separated."

"You don't mean to say grandma is Tottie?"

"Yes, she is."

"H'm!" said the oldest girl. "I know that all the time."

#### The Message in the Box.

On a table in the waiting room of a specialist is an inlaid box. When one opens it—and most visitors to the specialist do—a smaller box is found and one not so large inside that. This continues until finally the last is reached, a tiny thing with a slip of paper inside it. On the paper is a single word, "Curiosity."

"I keep it there to amuse waiting patients," explained the specialist. "If there was only one who went through the scale of boxes he might feel sore about it, but he or she leaves the box closed for the next comer, and when there are quite a few in the waiting room it gets to be a pretty good joke, and I can hear laughter as the latest arrival gets stung. I picked the box up on a trip to India and happened to leave it in the waiting room one day. Now it stays there all the time."—New York Sun.

#### Peg Tankards.

The pegging or marking of drinking cups was introduced by St. Dunstan to check the intemperate habits of the times by preventing one man from taking a larger draft than his companions. But the device proved the means of increasing the evil it was intended to remedy, for, refining upon St. Dunstan's plan, the most abstemious were required to drink precisely to a peg or pin, whether they could soberly take such a quantity of liquor or not.

#### Different Positions.

"What does the man do over there at the desk who seems to be working so hard?"

"He checks the cash."

"And what does the man do who is leaning back in the easy chair smoking?"

"Oh, he cashes the checks."—Baltimore American.

#### An Exception.

"Happiness," declaimed the philosopher, "is the pursuit of something, not the catching of it."

"Have you ever," interrupted the plain citizen, "chased the last car on a rainy night?"—Toledo Blade.

**PILES.**  
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—see box.

**Zam-Buk**  
FOR ALL SUMMER SORES.

required for nerve repair. Full control of the bodily functions soon returns. Restful sleep is obtained, the appetite and digestion improve, nerve vigor is regained. \$1.50 per bottle. Local agent.

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Thomson's Mills 63

Napanee 63

Arr Lve Napanee 63

Arr Deseronto 73

Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.

Stations Miles No. 1. No. 41 No. 5 No. 6

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Lve Deseronto 7.00

Arr Napanee 9.70

Lve Napanee 9.70

Stratford 15.05

Newburgh 17.15

Thomson's Mills 18

Camden East 18

Arr Yarker 23 8.30

Lve Yarker 23 8.45

Mudlake Bridge 30

Enterprise 33 8.35

Wilson 34

Tamworth 36

Erinville 41 10.00

Marlbank 51 10.25

Stoco 55 11.00

Arr Tweed 58 11.15

Lve Tweed 61 11.30

Mudlake Bridge 64 11.50

Allans 70 12.05

Arr Bannockburn 73 12.20

Lve Bannockburn 78 12.40

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations Miles No. 5. No. 4. No. 6.

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Lve Kingston 8 40

G.T.R. Junction 8 40

Glenview 10 42

Frontenac 14 45

Arr Harrowsmith 19

Arr Sydenham 23 8.10

Arr Harrowsmith 23 8.23

Frontenac 29

Arr Yarker 36 8.45

Arr Camden East 39 9.24

Arr Thomson's Mills 31

Arr Newburgh 38 9.33

Arr Stratford 38 9.43

Arr Napanee 40 58

Arr Napanee, West End 40 58

Arr Deseronto 49 6.55

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.

Stations Miles No. 1. No. 3. No. 5.

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Lve Deseronto 7.00

Arr Napanee 7.20

Lve Napanee 9.70

Stratford 12.00

Newburgh 12.05

Thomson's Mills 12.25

Camden East 12.35

Arr Yarker 23 8.30

Lve Yarker 23 8.45

Frontenac 27

Arr Harrowsmith 27

Arr Sydenham 24

Arr Murvale 25

Arr Glenview 25

G.T.R. Junction 47 8.30

Arr Kingston 47 8.30

#### LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

#### NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON

#### PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

#### STEAMERS

#### TRAINS

Leave Arrive

# MY DAUGHTER WAS CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"I send you here with the picture of my fifteen year old daughter Alice, who was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was pale, with dark circles under her eyes, weak and irritable. Two different doctors treated her and called it Green Sickness, but she grew worse all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking three bottles she has regained her health, thanks to your medicine. I can recommend it for all female troubles."—Mrs. L. A. CORKRAN, 1103 Rutland Street, Baltimore, Md.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

**Young Girls, Heed This Advice.**  
Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

**Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, free.**

**Patience.**  
There's no music in a "rest," that I know of, but there's the making of music in it. And people are always missing that part of the life melody, always talking of perseverance and courage and fortitude, but patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude, and the rarest too.—Ruskin.

**Doing It Right.**  
"But, my dear, if I buy you this gown it will put me \$50 in debt."

"Only \$50! If you are going in debt why not go in like a gentleman and make it a hundred?"—*Ellegende Blätter*.

**The White Woman's Burden.**  
Of course men have a lot of small worries, but they don't have to carry a chamomile skin and a little sachet around with them wherever they go.—*Galveston News*.

I've never any pity for conceited people, because they carry their comfort about with them.—George Eliot

A black and white portrait of a young girl with dark hair, wearing a high-collared dress. The image is a small, framed portrait within the article.

## WALTON'S FAST.

The "Plunger" Did Even More Than the Doctor Suggested.

Race track lovers of some years ago all knew "Plunger" Walton—Francis Theodore Walton, as he was christened. Everything that Walton did he did as thoroughly as he plunged on the races. This habit was illustrated by his famous fast. Rheumatism caused him considerable suffering for years. Across the street from him lived a doctor, who said one day:

"Walton, you eat too much. That's what's the matter with you. Do as I say and you will cure your rheumatism. Don't let food tempt you so much. Just taper off your meals, and don't eat except when you really feel like it."

Some time passed before the two men met again. The physician inquired what results followed from heeding his directions. He listened thunderstruck to the following report:

"That advice of yours sounded easy, and I didn't eat a morsel for twenty-one days. No, sir; not a single particle of food passed my lips. Every hour that I was awake I did drink a glass of water. I suffered no great pangs of hunger. I was comfortable and had a good time. It was my wife's anxiety that made me break my fast. She got the notion that I was losing weight too fast. You see, I once weighed 285 pounds. When I began the fast I weighed 246. At the end of twenty-one days I weighed an even 200. Your advice was all right"—*New York Tribune*.

### Slavery in Scottish Mines.

Slavery lingered in the Scottish mine until the very eve of the nineteenth century. Mr. Hackwood, in "The Good Old Times," draws a picture of the Scottish miner's unhappy lot in the past: "From about the year 1445 until 1775 the miners of Scotland were bought and sold with the soil. It is stated in old chronicles that bloodhounds were kept to trace them if they left their employment and to aid in bringing them back. By statute law miners were bound to work all days in the year except Paschal and Yule, and if they did not work they were to be 'whipped in the bodies for the glory of God and for the good of their masters.' Not until 1775 was the first law passed in an attempt to better this state of things, but it was 1790 ere the law gave the working miner of Scotland his complete freedom."—*London Chronicle*.

### The Word "Terse."

"Terse" is a word that has an understood meaning nowadays. Shadwell in the fourth act of "The Humorists" (1671) put this question into the mouth of one of his characters: "Must I stay till by the strength of terse claret you have wet yourself into courage?" It is probably an allusion to what is still sometimes called "Dutch courage"—bravery inspired by alcohol. Claret was in those times imported in "terces," and "terse" may be a condensed form of that word; also "terse claret" may have been a drink that did its business without any circumlocution, like the terse speaker or writer.

## How the Treaty Was Made

A Story Inspired by the President's Peace Plan

By F. A. MITCHEL

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

In the changes that have come over Europe the principalities of Pertonia and Weaden have disappeared from the map. They were carved out of the ancient territory called Helvetia and were adjoining provinces. For years the boundary line between the two was a matter of dispute, and much blood had been spilled without any progress being made to fix it permanently. At last war had reduced them both to bankruptcy.

One day a young man, Herman von Gratz, rode into the capital of Weaden drew up at the palace of the reigning prince and announced himself as an envoy extraordinary from the sovereign of Pertonia, having power to make a treaty with his neighbors of Weaden establishing a boundary line. At the time of his arrival the minister of foreign affairs was with the prince, who, having heard Von Gratz's announcement, turned to his cabinet officer and said:

"Count von Steinwitz, negotiate a treaty such as this young man is sent to make. I do not wish to see it or be consulted with regard to it till it has been signed, sealed and delivered. Then, if it is satisfactory to me, I will make you a marquis, giving you at the same time one of my estates. If the treaty fails to meet my approval you shall lose your head."

At this the ambassador looked very much astonished.

"What surprises you?" asked the prince.

"A coincidence. My sovereign the Prince of Pertonia has imposed upon me the same conditions."

"Indeed!"  
"Yes, your highness, with this addition, that the treaty must be made. I cannot escape by a failure to agree."

Turning to Von Steinwitz, the prince said:

"Add that condition to those I have named. Take my brother sovereign's representative to your castle and keep him there till you have come to an agreement."

The minister and the ambassador bowed themselves out, mounted horses and rode to Von Steinwitz's castle.

There was a great difference in years between the two diplomats, Von Steinwitz being over sixty years old, while Von Gratz was scarcely thirty. The former was not much worried for his head, for he was a veteran in diplomacy and had no fear but that he could outwit the younger and less experienced man. Upon their arrival the host placed his guest in the handsomest suit of apartments in the castle, left him and, going to his cabinet, ordered an attendant to say to his daughter, the Countess Bertha, that he wished her to come to him. In a few minutes the maiden joined her father, and he said to her:

"A young diplomat is here from the king of Pertonia. Make it your business to win his heart."

"Yes, father," said the girl dutifully and retired. She asked no reason for

at times the natural division being a mountain chain, at times a river. The field on which the game was played was so broad that only one who had a bend fitted for the purpose could retain at one time its different parts. The players sat down to work at 10 in the morning and never ceased even for a meal till 10 at night. Then on the concessions of both parties they drew the treaty. When it was finished it must be signed, for every step in it was irrevocable.

Von Gratz put his signature to it without reading it. The count dreaded to do the same, but there was no escape. Then his antagonist leaned back in his chair while Von Steinwitz read the document. He had not half finished it when he paled. His enemy had secured an overwhelming advantage.

For a few moments the count gave himself up for lost. Then suddenly he remembered his instructions to his daughter. He had given them with a view to providing for such a contingency as this and had observed the results. Retaining his presence of mind, he expressed no dissatisfaction with the treaty. The seals of both principalities were attached, and the instrument was *de facto*.

"You will remain as my guest a few days longer," said the count, "while engrossed copies are being made, then I suppose I shall be obliged to part with you."

"And your head," added Von Gratz. For the first time the two looked at each other, not with duplicity, but in their true relations.

"Yes," replied the count in a tremulous voice, "with my head."

"Had I not played a better game than you it would have been my head to drop under the ax."

"It surely would."

"A boundary line equitable to both sovereigns could not pertain to this treaty. For centuries both have spilled blood over it, and now that an advance has been made in the method of settlement one of us must get the better of the other, and the one that is beaten dies."

"How can it be otherwise?"

"What may come in future times I know not. Perhaps it may be a growing sense of justice when diplomacy will not mean an intellectual battle with armies looking on to give moral support to the players. In the case before us love comes in to abrogate that treaty we have just made and construct another. In striking you I strike your daughter, whom I love. That I cannot do."

Taking up the treaty, he tore it into bits.

"Now let us make a compact, inspired not by armies, not by ships, not by intellectual superiority, but by love."

The old count looked at his younger son in astonishment. Then beads of perspiration stood out on his face, and he trembled. Lastly he folded Von Gratz in his arms with the words:

"My noble son."

It was the lover who made the new draft of the treaty, while the old man sat giving his faculties time to regain their equilibrium. For an hour Herman jotted down memoranda, making erasures and adding new data on the map, then wrote out the articles of agreement. When the statement was finished he handed it to the count, remarking:

"There is no war in that; there is peace. There is no victory gained by intellectual supremacy; there is prosperity. It is not based on justice, for human justice is seldom determinable. It is based on the one simple word

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utes the man joined her mother, and he said to her:

"A young diplomat is here from the king of Pertonia. Make it your business to win his heart."

"Yes, father," said the girl dutifully and retired. She asked no reason for this strange request, and none was offered. Like all girls of that period, she was accustomed to hear and to obey. Parents did not give reasons for their orders.

Von Gratz met Bertha von Steinwitz at supper the same evening. No orders were necessary in either case so far as love was concerned, for the young diplomat as soon as he set eyes on the countess was enraptured. And Bertha in the handsome face and figure, the intellectual cast of Von Gratz's head and countenance, saw an ideal such as she had treasured from childhood. After the meal the crafty count withdrew to his cabinet, leaving the two together.

The next morning after breakfast Von Steinwitz, instead of inviting his guest to begin the negotiations, ordered horses and falcons to be brought and sent his guest and Bertha out for a hunt. All day they rode through the woods attended by a retinue of couriers and servants. Bertha not only found any attempt to fascinate her companion repulsive, but needless. She had only to be herself to win him, and she gave her heart to him without the asking. Love is a finer diplomat than any earthly sovereign has ever employed. The two breathed air in with the pure air. When their birds took flight for the coveted game, though their eyes followed, their hearts remained in proximity. And when the hunt was ended and they rode back to the castle they took no thought of love; the little god alone had a care for that.

The second day was like the first. And so the time passed. Love progressed, but not the treaty. Ten days had gone by, and not a point in it had been discussed. Then the young diplomat began to realize that he loved his antagonist's daughter. A new feature had come over the treaty. If the count achieved a diplomatic advantage the lover would lose his head. If the lover secured a victory the father of the girl he loved must die. There could be but one happy result—a treaty so inspired by generous motives that the work when finished would be satisfactory to both sovereigns.

Then one morning the count, instead of devising new pleasures for his guest, invited him into his cabinet, and the two sat down together over papers and maps.

Now, Herman von Gratz had been sent on this mission because he was a wonder in the game of diplomacy. The two principalities were to him but chessboards. If he gave up a town and gained an island, if he left out a province for future consideration and sliced off a peninsula, it was all for a final checkmate of his enemy's king. During this first morning, when preliminaries for the struggle were alone taken up, his mind was upon a different matter. He was thinking of Bertha and that if he possessed her she must be given him by his opponent in the diplomatic game. But the next day, when the battle began, he temporarily forgot his love, and the older man was surprised to learn that he had a genius for an antagonist.

"Let us proceed," said Von Gratz, "methodically. When I grant you a province for a town or an island we will mark the same on our map, and the agreement shall be immutable. If we do not proceed thus we shall make no treaty and both suffer the penalty."

The count saw the necessity, but acquiesced reluctantly. The boundary ran for a distance of some 500 miles,

warning:

"There is no war in that; there is peace. There is no victory gained by intellectual supremacy; there is prosperity. It is not based on justice, for human justice is seldom determinable. It is based on the one simple word 'love.'"

Von Steinwitz read the document and saw in it that equal division of advantages which must satisfy one who possessed the slightest sense of equity.

When the treaty was presented to the two sovereigns each thought the other had gained the lion's share. But after reading it each saw this was not so and felt a sense of relief and satisfaction that a necessity for bloodshed was past and his people might devote themselves to binding up their wounds, tilling the soil and making articles necessary to their comfort.

When it became known that a maiden had inspired the treaty and that she was to marry one of its makers both principalities rose up to celebrate the nuptials. Gifts poured in from all quarters, and there was more enthusiasm in the festivities than at any royal marriage that had ever occurred.

#### The Macgregors.

The Macgregors were forbidden to use their family name in 1603. The proscription was removed by Charles II., only to be inflicted again in the reign of William and Mary. It was not till 1822 that a royal license to use the name was granted to Sir Charles Macgregor, up to then known as "Murray." In the early years of the seventeenth century every man's hand was raised against this persecuted race and they could be mutilated and slain with impunity.—London Spectator.

#### A Turkish Riddle.

Here is an old Turkish riddle which has been handed down for many centuries and yet has never been answered: "There was once a beggar who always dreamed he was a pasha, and there was a pasha who always dreamed he was a beggar. Which was the happier?"

#### Sensitiveness.

The smallest bird cannot light upon the greatest tree without sending a shock to its most distant fiber. Every mind is at times no less sensitive to the most trifling words.—Lew Wallace in "Ben Hur."

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B. O. The word means a lover of wisdom. Pythagoras must have been a very remarkable man, for it is certain that he made a profound and lasting impression upon his time. He was the originator of the idea that nature is a harmony and that its varied phenomena are all brought about by unerring and universal laws and are an expression of nothing less than the universe itself. True to the name he gave himself, Pythagoras is said to have devoted his whole life to the acquisition of knowledge to the end that he might impart it to others without money and without price. He was one of the noble influences of antiquity, and the effects of his unselfish labors are still visible among men.—Exchange.

#### A Quaint Introduction.

Clarence King, the ethnologist, once wrote from San Francisco to John Hay the following letter of introduction: "My Dear John—My friend, Horace E. Cutler, in the next geological period will go east. It would be a catastrophe if he did not know you. You will 'swarm in,' as the Germans say, when you meet. Lest I should not be there to expose Mr. Cutler's alias I take this opportunity to divulge to you that the police are divided in opinion as to whether he is Socrates or Don Quixote. I know better; he is both."

#### Circular Plates.

All our plates are circular in shape. Now, a square or oval plate would be just as convenient. Is there any reason why plates should be of their present shape? It seems that if we dip into the far past we may discover the cause. Our remote ancestors ate their food off flat pieces of wood cut from a tree trunk. The tree trunk being cylindrical in shape, the earliest plates were therefore roughly circular, and the shape has been used ever since.

#### Taking Her Down.

Miss Elderbud (triumphantly)—Just think of it! At the ball last night I listened to five declarations of love. Her Friend—How mean of you, Alice! Who was the pretty girl you were sitting near?—Boston Transcript.

He is no whole man until he knows how to earn a blameless livelihood.—Emerson.

#### Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at \$5 a box, or three for \$10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont. Or at Hooper's Drug Store.

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over it, so you can see by putting sod or mud out of ditch in the middle of roadway that you are only forming a mud-bed in the middle of the roadway. This applies only to rebuilding old road-beds.

If you are making a new piece of roadway that has no bottom, you can round it up from one side to the other, as you see you have no hard bottom to spoil. In starting to repair or build roadway, always stake it out nice and straight, or if it is a curve, stake out the curve to a nice sweep, then take a plough and plough a little furrow, following the stakes. Use this as a guide for grader, keep front outer wheel close in this furrow and set point of blade in grader to follow front wheel. You will find this is the nicest and easiest way to lay out your work for grading, giving your roadway a nice, straight ditch or curve ditch as the case may be. This will add greatly to the appearance of the roadway. The grader can be operated by horses or traction engine.

Another very important thing is the turnpike of a roadway, I think the turnpike should be made standard all over the province. In my opinion the turnpike should be from one inch and a quarter to one inch and a half to the foot. This will turn the water off the road quickly. If the roads are kept up to a good turnpike, they will wear twice as long as it is the water that does the greater damage to roadways. An inch and a half turnpike in case of two wagons passing will only give the low side of each wagon a tilt of six inches.

Now the depth and width of stone to be used in building a roadway is very important and the most expensive part of the work. In my opinion, nothing less than from 8 inches to ten inches of stone in depth should be used. Put down as follows in eight inches in roadbed in depth, three ins. in depth should be flat stone or as near flat as can be easily had, should be placed in the bottom and rolled a few times, just enough to bed them or level them up; five inches of crushed stone to the size from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, thoroughly watered and rolled. Amount of rolling required will depend on the quality of the stone. It should then be thoroughly blinded with fine screens sand or sandy loam water, and rolled till it is well bound with the stone. In putting down ten inches in depth, put down four inches of coarse stone six inches of crushed stone, the same as above, all so watered and blinded as above. The width of stone bed should not be less than 12 feet wide.

The quality of stone to be used and size and shape is very important in roadmaking. Porous stone should not be used on a surface for several reasons. First, it has no durability, second, that it absorbs water which rots it. When it is used on the surface, it gets full of water. When frost comes it will freeze and burst and as frost goes out in the spring, it gets soft and the wheels going over it it forms into mud, becomes dry with the sun and blows away with the wind. A great many think field stone the best; they are alright if they are of a good quality and an even temper, but in field-stone they are generally hard and soft mixed together, and they go through the crusher and come out hard and soft mixed together, the same as they go in and are delivered on the road in the same manner, causing a road-bed to wear uneven and in holes. Quarried stone is the best as they are generally an even temper all through, although in lime stone quarries they vary in temperament, but run in layers and can be quarried out and the softer quality used for the bottom and the hard for the top. Blue lime-stone is counted to be the best that can be used for road-making.

The shape and sizes of stone to be

and cheaper, but the work can be done without these wagons, although not to as good an advantage. Horse rollers may be used for rolling in building new roads only, but if possible always use steam roller as the compression is always so much greater to the inch than that of a horse roller, and the steam roller is by far the cheapest in the end, as it will not cost as much per day to operate it, and will do more work in one day than a horse-roller will in four days. The expense in operating a horse roller per day means 2 men and 2 teams at four dollars each, making a total of \$8.00 a day. To operate steam roller will cost engineer \$2.50 a day, half a ton of coal, equal to \$2.50, oil per day 25c, total \$5.25 per day. The cost of water can be put at an average of \$1.00 per day, making total cost of steam roller \$6.25 per day against \$8.00 a day for horse roller, steam roller doing four times amount of work per day. There is quite a difference in cost in purchas-

"A 'tale pitcher' who knows the ropes can hire a sickly infant at the rate of about 12 cents a day. An unusually wretched looking infant will be dearer, but a whole family of neglected mites can be borrowed for 50 cents and 'no questions asked.' Many of these professional beggars make as much as \$4 a day."

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Notice your yellow skin, whitish tongue, pale lips, dark hollowed eyes and remember that Merrill's System Tonic is what you need. There can be no worn-out, tired feelings, dyspepsia, constipation and loss of sleep or strength where System Tonic is used. Don't neglect yourself. Insist on having Merrill's System Tonic. Price 50c. per box of 50 tablets, 6 boxes \$2.50. Sold by druggists, or postpaid from The Merrill Medical Co., Merrill Building, Toronto, Ont.

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Patient No. 15923. "I have not had a regular emission I don't know when and am feeling fine. The world seems altogether different to me and I thank God for directing me to you. You have been an honest doctor with me."

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We treat and cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to the human system.

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**Drs. KENNEDY & KENNEDY**

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

# FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE;

## OR A LOOK INTO THE PAST

### CHAPTER XXII.

Sir Humphrey Leicester improved wonderfully after his nephew's arrival at the Hall.

"And it is all through you, Derry," Dorothy declared, warmly, as each day passed and left the patient a degree nearer recovery. "No, don't shake your head; I know it is!"

And certainly it seemed as if Miss Leicester's words were true, for the sick man was never so happy as when Darnley was sitting at his beside with Dorothy presiding at her old post.

Dorothy, too, apparently, derived not only pleasure but health from her cousin's presence; her cheeks lost their wan look, her golden curlis were no longer dishevelled, her pretty, dainty figure was fresh and trim, and matched her lovely face; indeed, every one in the house declared Miss Dorothy to be her old self, and one and all united with the girl in delighting in Mr. Darnley's appearance; that is, all except Aunt Priscilla, Countess of Merefield. To her Derry was nothing more nor less than an obstructionist.

Why should he be here and Merefield be away? It was altogether wrong!

So opined Merefield's mother to herself, and as Mr. Darnley had an unpleasant habit of diving beneath Lady Merefield's evangelical surface and exposing the very undeniable worldliness that existed there, she may be forgiven for not altogether loving him.

She had not only just recovered from her annoyance over the question of Nancy Hamilton and Sir Humphrey's most quixotic dealings with the girl, when another trouble came in the dogged determination of her son to depart for a

lengthened sojourn in foreign parts, and on the top of that ard the real anxiety to do Lady Merefield justice she had some affection for her half-brother—about Sir Humphrey came this visit of Derrick Darnley, while her son was miles away and not able to make any stand against this most dangerous young man.

It certainly was enough to try any mother, and it must be admitted that if Lady Merefield had had her way she would have immediately dismissed Mr. Darnley, and brought Merefield back to the Hall without his leave or by his leave.

However, as this could not be managed, the next best thing was to circumvent Mr. Darnley in his supposed matrimonial projects whenever she with cœcency could do so.

Lady Merefield's manoeuvres were all lost on the young man; he had too much painful matter for thought to permit himself to notice such a trivial matter, but Dorothy was not so blind.

"Aunt Priscilla might be my governess or my nurse," she declared, petulantly, one cold, blustering morning, as wrapped up in her fur cloak, and with a cap set jauntily on her golden hair, she went down the terrace, a pretty picture if Darnley had had eyes to see it, to join him for an hour's brisk walk in the grounds.

Derrick Darnley, who had been standing with his hands in his pockets, staring wistfully across to where the Manor House stood and sheltered Nancy, woke from his thoughts with a start; the memory of those deep-blue eyes and that wan face was too keen to be wiped out by Dorothy's fair loveliness.

"What is up now, Dolly?" he asked, half confusedly.

"She actually wanted to come out with me for a walk to see that

I did not fall down or catch cold, or some such nonsense. I declare I believe Aunt Priscilla thinks me a baby incapable of taking care of myself."

Darnley smiled faintly. He knew exactly the true meaning of all this solicitude on Lady Merefield's part.

"Perhaps she would not object so much to your taking a walk alone," he said. "It is a certain individual named Darnley whom she regards as being so undesirable a companion."

Dorothy gave him a sharp glance from her beautiful eyes.

"Aunt Priscilla is a silly old thing!" she said, irreverently.

"No, she is only a mother."

They were pacing down the avenue away from the Hall as Darnley said this.

Dorothy Leicester colored faintly, but made no answer, and her cousin, having first asked her permission, took out a cigarette and lit it.

"Aunt Priscilla is possessed of one desire," he observed, as he flung away the match. "She wants to get me away from the Hall again."

Dorothy's cheeks flushed angrily. "As she is not mistress here," she said, rearing her small head proudly, "her wishes are of very little concern."

"Possibly."

They walked on in silence for a few minutes. The man's thoughts had gone to their only task now dwelling on Nancy—what she was doing, how it was faring with her, and if she had forgiven him his harsh words when they had parted, nearly ten days ago?

Ten days!—it was more like ten long years!—and not once during that time had he even heard her name breathed by any living soul!

At night, when all was still and quiet, he had stolen down into the damp, cold air, and paced to and fro, thinking of the girl whom he

knew now to be his own love—his very own—and yet whom he must not even see or approach, for fear of dishonor and evil falling upon her.

His heart was racked, too, by doubt and fear. He tormented himself by imagining what sort of life the poor child led in that desolate, dismal place—alone, without friend and relation—alone with her husband, and exposed to the insults of his servants.

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After all has been said about indigestion and stomach trouble, there is only one way to get a real cure. The stomach must be made strong enough to do its own work. Indigestion disappears when the stomach has been made strong enough to digest ordinary plain food.

This strength can only be given the stomach through the tonic treatment supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which enrich the blood, strengthens the nerves and thus enables the stomach to perform the duties which nature intended it should. In every neighborhood you can find people who have been cured of indigestion or other stomach troubles after a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this is the best proof that they are the one remedy to successfully do this. Mr. D. B. McLean, Sterling, N. S., says:—"For a couple of years I suffered very much from indigestion with most of the accompanying painful symptoms. As a result I became very much run down, and as the medicines I tried did not give me any relief I grew melancholy and unhappy, and felt as though my constitution was breaking down. Quite accidentally, my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to try them, and I am happy to say that they effected a complete cure, and made my stomach as strong as ever it had been. I am glad to say a few words in praise of the medicine that cured me, and I hope my experience will benefit some other sufferer."

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The legal opinion of Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, Toronto,  
 will be furnished.

We emphasize the following salient points of this issue:

- (1) Packing houses at Toronto, Montreal and Harriston (including Sites and Equipment) conservatively valued by independent experts at \$1,077,919; Real Estate and buildings owned by the Company at \$535,375, and Total Assets at \$3,357,919.
- (2) Net current quick assets in excess of current liabilities \$1,320,471.
- (3) Average annual net earnings for past five years \$268,387, or 3½ times the interest on the present bonds.
- (4) An annual sinking fund beginning July 1st, 1912, sufficient to retire the present issue prior to maturity at a maximum price of 105 and interest.

The William Davies Company, Limited, whose business was established in 1853, is at present the largest packing house in the British Dominions, with gross sales during 1910 of \$11,680,786. It owns large and modernly equipped packing plants in Toronto, Montreal and Harriston, and sixty-two retail markets strategically located in the cities of Toronto and Montreal, and the following points throughout Ontario: Oshawa, London East, Kingston, St. Catharines, Brantford, Collingwood, Belleville, Galt, Brockville, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas—through which distribution of its products is made. The Company is actively represented in every Province of Canada, and its products are found in wholesale and retail houses from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It also maintains agencies in Great Britain. The home and foreign markets for the Company's products are being constantly improved and broadened.

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ble. He was haunted by her sacred, miserable face. He feared and dreaded he hardly knew what. At times the longing to rush over to the manor and bear her away from all her horrible surroundings, became almost unbearable. It was by the greatest effort that he subdued this, and brought himself to realize the fact that he could and must do nothing—absolutely nothing—for this girl, who was more than life itself.

If Mr. Crawshaw's household had been differently arranged these vague fears would never have come; but the curious way in which he buried himself and his belongings in the Manor House, was alarming to a heart so anxious as Darnley's.

It was altogether so unlike what one would have imagined Thomas Crawshaw would have done. People had expected a flare and a fuss to be going on perpetually at the parvenu's house; this extraordinary isolation of himself, with all his pomp and glory, was altogether not to be accounted for.

For all the outside world knew there might not have been a soul at the Manor House, and yet Darnley was only too well convinced, by careful watching in his long walks, from every one of which he scanned the manor grounds, that Mr. Crawshaw was still there.

A hundred times he had gone forward, intending to jump the gate and search once again in the gloomy woods for even one glimpse of his beloved; but he had restrained himself. His vague fears might be, after all, myths, and were he caught trespassing on the manor property, the position would neither be beneficial to Nancy, nor dignified for himself. Once again his mind was forced back to the old point; there was nothing to be done nothing! nothing!

All this old, weary turmoil of thought came to him as he walked on by his cousin's side.

Few men would have resisted the pleasure of glancing now and then at the lovely girl so close at hand; but Darnley even forgot her very existence, to say nothing of her presence.

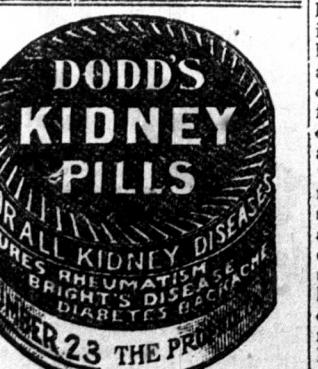
It was a cold, raw morning, and the empty branches of the trees waved and moaned in the bleak wind, making a sort of sad harmony to his thoughts.

"You are not very lively to-day," Dorothy laughed, slightly, after a while, breaking the long pause.

The man started.

"I beg your pardon, Dolly," he said, hurriedly, "I—I did not sleep very well last night, and I am not up to much this morning."

Dorothy looked at him anxiously. "I wish you would see Dr. Rob-



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erts when he comes to-day," she said, slowly.

Darnley laughed outright at that; it was not a very merry laugh, however.

"Dear little coz, I am all right, nothing the matter with me except laziness. I have been idle too long; I must get back to work as soon as Uncle Humphrey is a bit stronger."

"I—we hoped you would have stayed over Christmas, Derry."

"Why, that is weeks on yet, and, to tell you the truth, Dolly, I have a fancy I shall go abroad at Christmas this year."

Darnley made no answer at first; the bright, happy look had gone out of her face as quickly as the sun hides behind a cloud.

"You will join Aunt Anne?" she questioned, after a pause.

He shook his head.

"No, I shall go East, if I go at all."

"And meet Merefield," Dorothy added, her manner grown very quiet all of a sudden.

"And meet Merefield, as you say. By the way, Dolly, what took Merefield away?—It was quite a new idea of his. I always look upon our dear old Merefield as the most conservative man I know, and the least adventurous. Travelling seems quite out of his line."

Dorothy had grown very red for a moment, but the color was dying away again quickly.

"Merefield went because—well, because he is a stupid boy."

Derrick Darnley looked at her confused face.

"Which, being translated, means," he said, gently, "that Miss Dorothy Leicester is at the bottom of this sudden and wild visit to the East. Am I not right?"

Dorothy nodded her head.

"Quite right," she repeated, briefly.

Darnley paused for an instant, then he said, with almost a touch of tenderness in his voice:

"Poor old Merefield; I am sorry for him; he is such a good chap, Dolly. I wonder you have the heart to treat him badly."

"Is being honest and true to myself treating him badly?" asked the girl, suddenly; her lips were trembling, and her breath came quick and short. "I could not do as he wanted, Derry, so there was an end of the matter."

"I am sorry," was all Darnley could say, as he ceased, "not only on his account—your father had set his heart on the match, Dolly."

"I would do much to save my father any pain, but this I cannot do."

The man beside her gave her an impatient glance; it seemed to him that she was strangely obstinate on this question, with the obstinacy of a spoiled child.

"What is there against Merefield?" he asked, urged, he knew not exactly by what feeling, to get to the bottom of this matter; "he is as good a man as ever walked the earth, and simply worships you, Dorothy."

She made no reply, and her silence suddenly assumed a new aspect in Darnley's eyes.

He came to a standstill—a wave of sympathy and affection swept over him. Was he wronging her?

"Dear little Dorothy," he said, taking her hands in his, "forgive me for probing the wound so closely: I see, I understand there is some one else who comes before Duncan, is that not so, dear?"

Dorothy's cheeks were glowing

will always be to you. Dear—dear Dorothy, forgive me—for the girl had wrenched her hands from his and buried her face in them—"don't make my unhappiness still greater by the reflection that I have hurt your gentle, loving self. Only tell me that you will forgive me, dear, and I shall be satisfied."

Dorothy hesitated a moment, then lifted her face from her hands; there were tears on her dark lashes, but a wan, faint smile was round her pretty lips.

"Forgive you, Derry," she repeated, rather weakly. "Why, of course, dear—there is nothing to forgive—it—it has all been one foolish mistake, and the sooner I forget it the better."

She drew her cloak round her with a trembling touch.

"I—I think we have been out so long papa may want me," she said, uncertainly.

She turned to go back, but she had only taken one step before she was beside him again.

"Derry," she whispered, her face dyed with a deep red flush, "promise me—promise me that you will not despise me for—for—my—"

The man bowed his head and pressed his lips to her small, trembling fingers.

"Dear Dorothy, dear, sweet Dorothy, what brother ever despises his sister?—and you are my sister, you know."

(To be continued.)

## SAFETY FOR CHILDREN DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows, or should know, the danger her baby runs during the hot summer months. Summer complaints come quickly and develop so rapidly that often before the mother realizes her baby is ill he is beyond all help. Every mother of small children should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. A Tablet now and then will keep baby's bowels working regularly and his little stomach sweet—this is the secret of keeping baby healthy and of warding off cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and all other dreaded summer complaints. The Tablets are guaranteed free from all injurious drugs and may be given to the newborn babe with perfect safety. They are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Parson—"I was sorry for your wife during the sermon this morning, doctor. She had such a dreadful fit of coughing that the eyes of the whole congregation were fixed upon her." Doctor—"Don't you be unduly alarmed. She was wearing her new hat for the first time."

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhoea and such complaints while teething and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

A genial clergyman was visiting the school. "Well, my little man," he said to the youth, "what do you do in school all day?" "I wait till

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over him. Was he wronging her? "Dear little Dorothy," he said, taking her hands in his, "forgive me for probing the wound so closely: I see, I understand there is some one else who comes before Duncan, is that not so, dear?" Dorothy's cheeks were glowing with a lovely color, her eyes were downcast, he could not read the expression in them, but he had no need to do that, for she answered him very softly, and he knew that he had guessed right the very first time.

"Yes," she said, slowly, "there is some one else who—comes before Duncan."

Darnley gripped her hands still closer.

"Dear little cousin," his voice was as tender as a woman's, "how and I have been not to see this! Won't you confide in me, Dolly, trust in me? Perhaps I might help you, dear, and if there is any difficulty smooth it away."

The girl looked up at him startled and pale.

"Don't you understand?" she whispered, with a blush of modesty coming and going on her face, her heart thrilling at his firm clasp. "Don't you understand that it is—"

Dorothy stopped, it was not easy to go on.

"Do not be frightened; speak out, dear."

Once more she glanced up at him, there was nothing to help her in his face, nothing but kindly sympathy and brotherly affection.

"There is nothing to say," she murmured, almost with a sob. "Let us go on."

"Wait!"

Like a flash of lightning across a dark sky the truth had suddenly come to Derrick Darnley. He loosened his hold, and almost staggered back in the sudden amazement and pain that the knowledge brought. It was an impossibility to speak at first; but he roused himself—this matter must be put right without an instant's delay.

"Wait, dear," he said, gently, "there is no need to put your thoughts into words. I have guessed your secret, child, and I am sorry. How sorry you can never—never know, my dear little cousin.

My sister Dorothy, whom I have loved ever since she was a golden-haired baby, listen to me now." He came nearer again, and took her hands in his once more. "You must root out this folly from your young life—root it out now, at once. I know this man for whom you have, perhaps, broken poor Merfield's loyal, loving heart. We will not utter his name, it is enough I know him well—none better—and knowing him, I tell you, dear, that if you refuse to believe me you will bring nothing but blight and disappointment on your future. He can be nothing to you, for he is not free; it is best to tell you this, dear," as poor Dorothy flinched and tried to draw her hands away.

"Yes, best, cruel as I may seem now, for his life, his heart, his very soul has passed out of his keeping, and he belongs absolutely to another woman. He can't help himself; it is fate—blame fate, not him: but you are so young, a mere child. You have drifted into the madness of loving this man as a leaf drifts down the stream. Then, dear cousin, be warned, be guided by me—cast him out of your heart as worthless and dead. for such he

those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

A genial clergyman was visiting the school. "Well, my little man," he said to the youth, "what do you do in school all day?" "I wait till it's time to go home, sir," was the matter-of-fact reply.

The Chinese soldier's pay is two cents a day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

#### HER GAIN.

Mrs. Jones—"Does your husband remember your wedding anniversary?"

Mrs. Smith—"No; so I remind him of it in January and June and get two presents."

For Asthma and Catarrh. — It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and Catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonial.

Buyer—"Look here. That horse you sold me runs away, bites, and tries to kick down the stable at night. You told me that if I once got him at your price I wouldn't part with him for \$500." "Well, you won't."

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Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE SLEEPING, while PRACTICALLY CURE IT SOONER THAN CHILD SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

That Black Hand Society is terrible. Only this morning my husband got a letter threatening him with terrible things if he didn't send a certain sum of money." "Yes, my husband gets letters like that from his tailor, too."

After making a most careful study of the matter, U. S. Government scientists state definitely that the common house fly is the principal means of distributing typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox. Wilson's Fly Pads kill the flies and the disease germs, too.

"I wouldn't marry the handsomest man in the world." "You won't have the chance, I'm married already."

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Hello-way's Corn Cure.

#### THE REASON WHY.

A gentleman who was no longer young, and who never was handsome, said to a little girl in the presence of her parents:

"Well, my dear, what do you think of me?"

The child made no reply, and the gentleman continued:

"Well, you don't tell me. Why won't you?"

Two little fat hands tucked the corner of a pinafore into her mouth, as she said, archly, in a timid whisper:

"'Cause I don't want to get married."

lovely time at the dinner-party last night?" "No. Through some mistake they seated me next to my husband."

Why is it that so many people suffer with Lame Back? Hamlin's Wizard Oil will cure it and for Aches, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, etc., there is nothing better.

"Mother, didn't you say that someone would get spanked if my new doll got broke?" "Yes, I did." "Then would you mind spanking dolly most severely, mamma? The naughty thing has just broken her arm!"

If allowed to roam over your house those few innocent-looking house flies may cause a real tragedy any day, as they are known to be the principal agents for the spread of those deadly diseases, typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox.

"When I went away you were in love with a certain woman and—" "I married her." "The marriage turned out well, I hope?" "Well, she is still a certain woman; so certain that I cannot tell her anything."

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited. Gents—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good. Yours truly, WILFRID GAGNE, Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

#### ALL OUT.

"Is your father in?" inquired the landlord of little Jimmy.

"No, he's out."

"Is your mother in?"

"No, she's out."

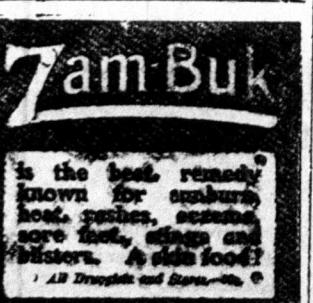
"Is your big brother in?"

"No, he's out."

"Then, I'll come in and sit by the fire until they return."

"You can't; it's out, too!"

A Cure for Fever and Ague. Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.



Address Box 158, Montreal.

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17, G. Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ontario.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The man who changes his mind is less culpable than the man who is afraid to.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggist Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. • Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"How does your sister like the engagement-ring I gave her, Johnny?" "I think it's a little too small, Mr. Lover. She has awful trouble getting it off when the other fellows call to see her."

No other fly killer compares with Wilson's Fly Pads.

The Rector—"Freddy, do you know where little boys go who go fishing on the Sabbath Day?" Freddy—"Yes, sir. Follow me, and I'll show you the place."

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

When a fly lights on flypaper, he realizes that he is better off.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## POWER PRESS FOR SALE

For Sale at a great bargain, Cranston Printing Press. Bed will run on a six column quarto paper. This press has been run very little, and has just been thoroughly gone over by Westman & Baker, Printing Press Manufacturers of this City, and is guaranteed to be in perfect order. It is practically as good as when it came from the hands of the makers. Speed, as fast as you can feed it. Will run up to 2,500 per hour and print anything from a post card to a whole sheet poster.

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THE WILSON PUBLISHING COMPANY OF TORONTO, LTD.  
72 Adelaide St. W.

# THE FARM

## Useful Hints for the Tiller of the Soil

### A DIPPING VAT FOR SHEEP.

A farmer owning as many as 25 sheep should have a good dipping vat. These may be made of wood, metal or concrete. For a smaller number of sheep than 25 the barrel used to scald the pigs will do if the farmer feels that he cannot afford to purchase or build a vat.

A good galvanized vat ten feet long and four feet deep made purposely for dipping can be purchased for about \$12. There are smaller sizes than this that can be purchased for less money. Concrete vats can be built at a normal cost. Three or four farmers can club together and purchase one of the galvanized tanks and haul it to their respective farms as it is wanted. A dipping vat for sheep should be narrow enough to prevent the sheep turning around in it, and deep enough to swim large sheep. The length of the vat should depend upon the number of sheep a man keeps on his place, as the longer the vat the greater the number of sheep which can be dipped in a day. There is considerable variation as to the width of vats found on different farms, and as a usual thing they are wider than necessary. Then, too, the narrower the vat the less the dip required to fill it. A vat twenty inches wide at the top and eight inches wide at the bottom is a fair average as regards width, although some very practical sheepmen construct their vats as narrow as sixteen inches at the top and six inches at the bottom when the vat is four feet deep. The size of sheep kept on a farm must, of course, be taken into consideration.

The dipping is best located in the driveway of the hog house and can be used for the dipping of sheep and young pigs. It is built entirely of concrete, the walls of which are six inches in width with the exception of the partition between the vat and dry chamber, which has a thickness of nine inches. The end of the vat into which the hogs and sheep are plunged is perpendicular, while the opposite end is provided with an incline which is quite deeply creased so that the animal can walk out. The floor around the end of the vat from which the sheep emerge is so graded that all drippings return to the vat. There are sewer connections with this outfit, the valve of which is located in the dry chamber. The end of the sewer pipe in the vat is provided with a grate and trap so as to catch bits of wool and droppings which would otherwise clog the pipe.

The dry chamber allows the attendant carefully to control the dipping, break up thick scabs with a brush, and if necessary help the sheep up the incline and also go to the aid of a sheep quickly if it shows signs of strangling. A vat of this kind in a building should be closed. This can be done by placing two-by-four-inch pieces into

top of the floor and three feet from the ends of the vat—allowance for these pieces should be made while the vat is being constructed. They should be inserted loosely so that they can be taken out at dipping time. A niche two inches wide and two inches deep should be left at the ends of the vat and dry chamber. Then by laying two-inch plank on these overlays and on the niches in the ends the floor will be strong enough to hold heavy loads and be level with the floor of the building. This vat is inexpensive.

If the sheep are badly afflicted with scab, the thick scabs should be softened previous to the dipping of the sheep by pouring some of the dip on these places and rubbing them with some smooth instrument, or the scabs can be softened while the sheep are being dipped, by rubbing the thick scabs with a brush. Care should be taken, however, not to draw blood, as on coagulation it will protect the mite from the dip.

Lambs do not need to be dipped for so long a time as older sheep, as their wool is short. They are also more delicate in constitution, hence cannot stand the dipping as well as older sheep.

Always water sheep before dipping, otherwise they may drink the dip which is sometimes found in little puddles in the dipping pens.

### EATING BY WEIGHT.

The members of the club were telling yarns, when the quiet man in the corner was asked to contribute. "Well," said he, "I once entered a restaurant where they weigh you before eating, and then after eating, and then charge you by weight I had a good feed, and was charged ten shillings. The next time I went I took in my pocket bricks, weights, old iron, and such like. I was weighed, and then went upstairs and had a banquet three times as big as the last I went down and was weighed again, but they couldn't make it out." He paused. "Couldn't make it out?" asked the club members. "Why," answered the quiet man, "they owed me one dollar!"

### FOR THE HORSE BREEDER.

Pure bred draft horses are always in big demand at good prices. Many pure bred stallion colts are sold at \$1,000 as three-year-olds, while pure bred mares bring from \$300 to \$500.

A really good horse is never of a bad color, but some colors, such as perfectly dappled grays, pure blacks and blue roans command better prices than others.

If English farmers can afford to use pure bred draft horses that are worth \$500 for ordinary farming operations why cannot our farmers afford them as well?

Do not change the work horses from grain to grass too suddenly. In fact horses on heavy work every

flat on my back in the muddy road, with the bicycle anywhere of nowhere, and struggling desperately with some unseen assailant. It was too dark to see his face; even if I hadn't been too dazed to realize anything clearly.

Some time afterwards I was found by a mounted policeman who happened to come along, still lying on the ground, my clothes torn and dirty, and my smashed machine in the ditch. When I was able to sit up and look into things a little, I found the money, which had been in a wash-leather bag, clean gone, my head bleeding from an ugly cut, and the only clue to the scoundrel who had attacked me a crumpled collar which I must have wrenched from his neck as I grappled with him.

When the police hit upon a clue it was surprising enough, for a laundress, who only washed for one or two families, identified the collar as the property of Hewett, formerly of the china-shop. She was quite positive it was his, for she had marked it herself with the cotton, and she had different marks for each customer.

In time I was all right again, and things went on much as usual. One day I wanted some fish-glue. I knew Moragn kept such things now, and went to his place about midday. He was not in the shop, but knowing the premises so well I went into the back parlor, where the new wall-paper seemed actually to hit one in the face, and as he was not there, I stepped into the kitchen behind it. Hanging behind the door an old tweed coat caught my eye. I noticed, as one does notice trifling things, that a handkerchief was dangling nearly out of one of the pockets.

Goodness only knows why I gave that handkerchief a second glance, but I did, and then a star worked in red cotton in one corner arrested my attention. Where had I seen it before?

I twitched the handkerchief out of the pocket, and examined it closely. There was an "H" marked in ink beside the star, and as far as I could judge without seeing the two together, the laundry-marks on it were identical with those on the collar worn by my recent assailant. Whilst I was still puzzling over it, I heard a heavy footstep, and Morgan appeared in the doorway, glaring at me.

Now, I never was a clever chap—my wife says I can't think of more than one thing at a time. If I'd been wise I certainly shouldn't have

called Morgan's attention to the handkerchief I still held in my hand. "I found this in the pocket of that coat," I began. "It's marked 'H' and I'm pretty sure, indeed, certain, it belongs to He-

wett. And that must mean that he's here now, hiding somewhere on the premises, instead of going to Canada, and you've been aiding and abetting him all this time. But I'm not going to be fooled any longer. I mean to search the house

until I find him, rogue and swindler that he is!"

With that I strode towards the stairs, which were close to the kitchen door, but Morgan, his face convulsed with passion, grabbed me by the arm. "You fool!" he hissed. "I tell you Hewett's not here! He's been gone for months!"

I tried to push past him, but he barred my way resolutely. "You're not going up those stairs! I'm a *honest man* than you, and I mean

the bridge, straight in the path of the advancing train. When the express had passed over him, what was left of him was only something for ordinary humanity to shudder at.

Even that, however, wasn't as dreadful as what the police found, when they began a rigid search of the china-shop. The back-parlor had afforded the first clue to Thorpe, for when Morgan flung me back against the wall I had displaced some of the new paper, badly hung by an amateur, thus revealing sinister blotches and stains beneath. Seeing Thorpe gazing at them had scared Morgan, knowing the dark secrets the house held.

For he had acquired the goodwill and stock-in-trade of the business, besides the furniture and all the Hewett's personal property, by the simple process of wiping out the entire family.

How and when he did it was never exactly known, but he must have obtained entrance on some cunning pretext, and the scene of the tragedy was certainly the parlor behind the shop. For when the paper he had hung there had been carefully removed the walls were found to be spattered with bloodstains. Then, in the dead of night, secure from observation by the isolated position of the china-shop, he had buried his victims in the garden.

As he lived quite alone, it was easy to conceal the traces of his crime at his leisure. But he must have been frightfully disappointed to find that, instead of acquiring a flourishing business as the reward of his horrible crime, he had merely entailed on himself a load of debt and difficulty.

Nobody ever came forward to identify him, and his previous history was never known. But I've no doubt it was a terrible one.—Pearson's Weekly.

### THE CROWNING.

The following poem was written by Sir Gilbert Parker for The People, a London newspaper, after he had seen and visited the contingent of Colonial troops from Canada. Sir Gilbert forwarded a copy to his old friend Col. W. N. Ponton, and this the latter read at the Armories on Monday night at the time of the official inspection. The People has offered fifty pounds sterling as a prize to the composer who will furnish the best musical setting to Sir Gilbert's poem.

A thousand years of power,  
A thousand marches done,  
Lands beyond lands our dower,  
Flag with no setting sun—  
Now to the new King's sealing,  
Come from the farthest seas,  
Sons of the croft and sheiling,  
Sons of the moon and leas.

Those that went from us, daring  
The wastes and the wilds and the  
wood,

Hither they come to us, sharing,  
Our glory, the call of the blood;

Hither they come to the sealing—  
They or the seed of them come,  
Bring the new King the revealing  
Of continents yesterday dumb.

Out on the veldt, in the pineland,  
Camped by the sprat of the hill,  
Pressing the grapes of the vine-  
land,

Grinding the wheat at the mill,  
Oracles whispered the message

dipping, break up thick scabs with a brush, and if necessary help the sheep up the incline and also go to the aid of a sheep quickly if it shows signs of strangling. A vat of this kind in a building should be closed. This can be done by placing two-by-four-inch pieces into the concrete six inches from the

use pure bred draft horses that are worth \$500 for ordinary farming operations why cannot our farmers afford them as well?

Do not change the work horses from grain to grass too suddenly. In fact horses on heavy work every day should have very little grass.

convulsed with passion, grabbed me by the arm. "You fool!" he hissed. "I tell you Hewett's not here! He's been gone for months!"

I tried to push past him, but he barred my way resolutely. "You're not going up those stairs! I'm a bigger man than you, and I mean it!"

That fairly put my temper up, and I rushed at him. In another minute we were engaged in tremendous grapple. I am pretty wiry, though only a middling-sized man, but his muscles were like steel, and I felt from the beginning I was getting the worst of it. Struggle as I might he forced me back, step by step, until we were in the parlor behind the shop. By this time I was out of breath and quite exhausted, and escaping his clutches for a moment I staggered back against the wall, putting my hand on it to steady myself, for everything was whirling about me.

It was luckier for me than I guessed that at that moment a substantial form loomed in the doorway leading out of the shop — my friend Thorpe, the superintendent of police.

"Hello!" he said staring. "What's all this?"

Then he suddenly transferred his gaze to the wall behind me. I wondered if he was admiring the hideous pattern of the paper. His fixed stare arrested Morgan's attention, too. Thorpe was between him and the door leading into the shop, and the next thing we knew was that Morgan had made a wild leap through the window, glass and all, into the narrow passage which ran by the side of the house.

Though I could see no reason for such a mad proceeding, I jumped after him, fortunately dodging the splinters of glass sticking in the frame, and the superintendent was panting behind me by the time we viewed our quarry, hatless, and with his clothes torn, racing down a narrow lane which skirted the meadow at the back. It led nowhere except to the railway station, and was little used in an ordinary way, as it was so rutty.

"We've got him now!" chuckled Thorpe. The station was in sight, and a hundred yards further on three or four men were doing

something to a telegraph pole by the side of the lane. At sight of them Morgan pulled up suddenly, and doubled like a hare. Nearer to him than to us, a gate in the fence gave access to the staircase leading to a narrow iron bridge, only meant for the use of railway employees, which spanned the metals, very wide just here. Before either Thorpe or I could reach him, spurt as we would, Morgan was through the gate, up the stairs, and racing across the bridge like a madman.

Meanwhile, the men at the telegraph pole, seeing something was wrong, were bawling "Stop him! Stop him!" as they joined us in the chase; so that the noise might easily be heard at the station. But perhaps Morgan might still have trusted to luck but that, advancing from the other end of the bridge, came a couple of porters carrying some luggage. He was in a trap, and he knew it.

Just then two piercing shrieks filled the air, and in a cloud of dust a famous Scotch express, came roaring into view.

It all happened more quickly than I can tell it; and I shiver now when I think of it. In a flash, Morgan had leapt over the light railing of

Of continents yesterday dumb.

Out on the veldt, in the pineland,  
Camped by the sprat of the hill,  
Pressing the grapes of the vine-  
land.

Grinding the wheat at the mill,  
Oracles whispered the message  
Meant for the ear of the King—  
Joyous and splendid the presage,  
Lofty the vision they bring!

Each for his new land—he made  
it;  
Each for the Old Land which  
gave

Treasures that none should invade  
it,

Blood its high altars to lave;  
Each for the brotherhood nations,  
All of the nations for each;  
Here giving thanks and oblations,  
One in our blood and our speech.

Pledging our love and alliance,  
Faith upon faith for the King,  
Making no oath in defiance.

Crying, "No challenge we fling,"  
Yet for the peace of all people,  
Yet for the good of our own,  
Here, with our prayers and obla-  
tions,

Pledge we our lives to the  
throne!

## CAMPHOR FORESTS.

Most Valuable Ones are in Formosa and Japan.

The most valuable camphor forests are in Formosa and Japan. A writer in Blackwood's Magazine thus describes his visit to a Formosa camphor forest: "After climbing a steep and slippery hillside, we came upon a large camphor tree lying felled across our path. It was about four feet in diameter and had been sawed longitudinally in two portions. Two men were engaged paring off with a kind of gouge-shaped adz, chips measuring some six inches in length and about the thickness of one's little finger. The whole air was pervaded by a strong odor of camphor. A little farther up the hill we came upon the stills themselves, situated by the side of a mountain stream amid the most luxuriant vegetation.

"The process by which the camphor is extracted from the wood is simple and inexpensive. The chips are placed in an iron retort and heated by a slow fire. The camphor given off from the chips passes along a bamboo tube into a cooling box, where it condenses in a form of snow-like crystals. The cooling box is partially immersed in a stream of running water. The chips are renewed every 24 hours, and every eighth day or so the fire is extinguished and the crystals scraped off from the sides and bottom of the crystallization box.

"The crude camphor is then placed in large tubs and allowed to settle. After a short time the camphor oil, which is of a yellowish color, sinks to the bottom and is drawn off. The camphor itself, damp, and still containing a certain portion of oil, is packed in bags, transported by coolies to some convenient centre, and thence to the refining factory at Tai-pei."

## A FAIRY TALE.

Tommy—"Tell us a fairy tale."  
Guest—"Once a man who had a baby that didn't cry and a dog that didn't bite went to live in a suburb without mosquitoes."

## THE CHINA SHOP AT THE CORNER

I am a builder and decorator by trade, Joe Mullins by name, and what I am about to relate occurred at a suburb of London which I will call Highbridge.

It was quite a new suburb, and the open fields came, and, indeed, still come, right up to some of the houses. The last row of shops in the place, called Sandringham Parade, had a vacant piece of building land at the end, and a big meadow lay behind the good-sized gardens they had at the back. There were dwelling-houses over the shops, and the gardens were for the benefit of the tenants, but they were not all lets. They did not belong to me, but to my cousin Jim, who had built them. He was also a builder, but in a much larger way of business, at the other end of Highbridge.

The last shop in the row, next to the vacant plot of land, was a china and glass establishment. It was kept by a young couple who had had it about a year, and I rather pitied them, for I fancied business was not very brisk, and they had a child to provide for. The shop next to them was unlet, and then came my place.

One day in October Jim came to see me in a bit of a flutter. "I'm afraid I've made a mess of it for once in my life, Joe. Anyhow, I wish I'd never seen Sandringham Parade. The baker at the corner has given notice to quit in December, and that poor chap at the crockery shop's on his last legs. He couldn't pay his rent at Michaelmas, and next week I'm going to put an execution on. If I do, as he owes money to others besides me, he's bound to go under."

I agreed with Jim, but still I felt rather sorry for poor young Hewett, for he and his wife were very decent people, and the kid was a jolly little chap, about three, with curly yellow hair.

A few days later a big, dark man, about forty, shabbily dressed, and quite a stranger to me, came into my shop and said he wanted some wall-paper. "Is it for the trade?" I asked.

"Oh, dear no! I only want enough to paper a small room."

"What color do you want? Dark or light?"

"Oh, any color. It doesn't matter."

I showed him some books of patterns, and thought I'd never seen such an odd chap in all my life. He didn't know whether he wanted green, or blue, or red, or yellow. In fact, the design didn't matter at all, so long as it was cheap.

At last I thought of some rolls I'd taken for a bad debt; but they were so ugly I'd given up showing them to customers. "I'll put you

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

## TEN PEOPLE TO ONE HORSE

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 23.

### HOW THE ANIMALS COMPARE WITH MERE MAN.

Lesson IV.—Josiah's devotion to God, 2 Chron. 34. 1-13. Golden Text, Eccl. 12. 1.

Verse 1. Josiah was eight years old—Compare the early age at which Manasseh and Joash came to the throne. In general this account agrees with the record of Josiah's reign found in 2 Kings 22, 23. Both accounts relate the reformation, the renewing of the temple, the finding of the book of the law, the keeping of the passover, and the last sad days of the king. Where there are differences, they can be explained by a difference in the point of view of the two writers.

2. Did that which was right—Similar statements are made regarding other kings, but of Josiah alone it is said that he turned not aside to the right hand or to the left. In Kings, this is all that is related until the king's twenty-sixth year is reached. The Chronicler, on the other hand, is not willing to let so many years go by in the life of so pious and zealous a ruler without his taking some definite stand against the prevalent idolatry. Accordingly, here the reformatory work begins when Josiah is still a lad.

3. Began to purge Judah—In Kings the finding of the book of the law comes first, and then the revolution in worship. However that may be, it is certain the work was thorough, even ferocious. Graven images were either of wood or stone; in fact, the word is used for any sort of idol. Together with the molten images every variety of idol is meant. There was no mincing, no compromise. Everything that had the appearance of idolatry was abolished.

4. The sun-images—Pillars of stone set up as a sort of accessory of the altar, of which they were the primitive expression, and dedicated to the sun god. They were forbidden by the Deuteronomic law (Deut. 16. 22).

Made dust . . . and strewed it upon the graves. In Kings the dust of the Asherim was scattered upon the graves of the common people. This statement of the Chronicler indicates the fierce zeal with which the king sought to visit retribution even upon the resting places of the apostate dead.

5. Burnt the bones of the priests—Not only was this a desecration of the shrines where they had sacrificed. It also served as a punitive measure, afflicting the souls of the departed priests.

6. Even unto Naphtali—As in the case of Hezekiah, the reform extended into the Northern Kingdom, though, strictly speaking, it was not a part of Josiah's realm. Simeon, though south of Judah, was reckoned with the northern tribes technically, in order to make up the ancient number ten.

Their ruins—A difficult reading, meaning, perhaps, the idolatrous temples, or the desolate sites of cities laid waste by the Assyrians.

7. All the land of Israel—The Northern Kingdom is meant. The

Australia and the Argentine lead the World in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep.

The British War Office has just concluded its census of horses, and one fact is made clear—that if all the people in Great Britain wanted to go for a drive at once, there would not be horses enough to go round, says London Answers.

Including all kinds of horses of four years old and over—farm horses, hunters, polo ponies, every animal that can carry harness or saddle—there are only three millions in England and Wales, or less than one to every ten persons.

We are supposed to be the most horsey people in the world, but we are far behind many other countries in regard to the number of horses per head of population. In this respect Australia leads the British Empire, there being forty-five horses to every hundred people.

But even this record does not match that of the Argentine Republic. The Argentine is the only country in the world where there are as many horses as people. At the other end of the scale comes Switzerland, with only three horses to every hundred inhabitants.

### MILES OF MUTTON.

We have fairly exact records of all the livestock in every civilised country in the world, and, as a rule, you find that the fewer the people the larger the head of sheep and cattle.

Australia and the Argentine lead the world, not only in horses, but in cattle and sheep also! Australia has cows enough to give each man, woman and child in the island continent three apiece; while the Argentine can do even better. There are five cattle to each inhabitant in the big South American Republic.

Of European countries, Denmark is by far the greatest cattle owner. There are eighty-five to each hundred inhabitants. No wonder Danish butter is known all over Europe. In the United Kingdom we have about twelve million cattle, of which more than four millions pasture in Ireland.

The world's stock of mutton is

reckoned to be about 450 millions. Of these the United Kingdom owns thirty-three millions, while Australia possesses the colossal total of ninety-five millions of sheep.

Australia and the Argentine be-

tween them pasture one-third of all

the sheep in the world.

There ought not to be a bacon famine when one learns that there

are 100 million pigs in the world,

of which we own some four millions.

But the United States is the land

of pigs. She possesses over forty

millions, and is said to waste no

thing of the porker but its squeal-

ing.

### PROLIFIC POULTRY.

There has been a deal of talk lately about the lack of poultry in this country, and the gigantic number of eggs which we import. It may come as a surprise to know that our head of poultry numbers thirty-seven millions, or roughly one hen to the acre. The Board of Agriculture says that we ought

# The Home

### Notes of Particular Interest to Women Folks

#### DAINTY DISHES.

Macaroni mince is most tasty, and any scraps of meat are useful for it. The meat should be cut small and moistened with gravy, an equal weight of macaroni being separately boiled and cut into quarter inch lengths. Make all very hot in a stewpan, and pile on a dish with croutons of fried bread as a garnish.

This delicious milk pudding is easily made and will surely please your invalid. Mix a tablespoonful of cornflour, a tablespoonful of golden syrup, and a tablespoonful of sugar with a little cold milk (quarter of a pint). Boil three-quarters of a pint of milk, and then stir into the other ingredients. Let all cool a little, then add a beaten egg. Pour into a greased piedish, and bake for fifteen minutes.

Rhubarb Jam.—Peel one pound of the finest rhubarb and cut into pieces of two inches in length, add three-quarters of a pound of white sugar, and the rind and juice of one lemon the rind to be cut into narrow strips. Put all into a preserving pan, and simmer gently until the rhubarb is soft; take it out carefully with a silver or wooden spoon, and place in jars, then boil the syrup till it jellies, say an hour, and pour it over the fruit. When cold, tie the jars down with a bladder, to exclude the air.

Saucer Cake for Tea.—Mix a quarter of a pound of flour and a quarter of a pound of good arrowroot together; add a quarter of a pound of pounded white sugar, one ounce of candied peel, cut into thin slices, a quarter of a pound of butter, beaten to a cream, and two well-whisked eggs. Beat this mixture for ten minutes, put it into a buttered cake-tin or mould, or, if this is not obtainable, a soap plate answers the purpose, lined with a piece of buttered paper. Bake the cake in a moderate oven for one hour to an hour and a half, and leave on a sieve till cold. This will keep in a canister for two or three weeks.

Special Marmalade Recipe.—Slice one orange, one lemon, and one grape fruit very finely, rejecting nothing except seeds and cores. Measure the quantity of fruit, and add to it three times that quantity of water. Let it stand in an earthenware dish over night, and next morning boil it for ten minutes only. Stand for another night, and next morning add pint for pint of sugar, and boil steadily for about two hours until the marmalade jellies. This makes enough marmalade to fill twelve glasses.

Date Muffins.—These muffins make a delicious tea or breakfast dish, and are always highly relished on account of their novelty. Cream three ounces of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar, and the yolks of two eggs well beaten. Mix well together one cup of flour, half a cup of corn-flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking

becoming too dry. Soak them in water once a month and they will last for years.

Grease on Boards.—Make a thick paste of pipeclay and cold water, and spread it over the stain, which will quickly disappear.

Varnish stains on the hands are quickly removed by rubbing with methylated spirit. Apply this before washing with soap.

Hair and wire sieves must be thoroughly well scrubbed after use, and should then be hung in the air for several hours to sweeten.

Iron kitchen spoons should be scoured after washing with a mixture of salt and sand.

Delicate cretonne and other cotton materials may be washed with immunity in a lather of castile soap and water.

When cake-making collect all the materials, weigh the quantities, grease the tin, and see that the oven is right before mixing the ingredients.

#### HOW A BOY CAN BE GREAT.

We find in the Woman's World for June the following sensible remarks by Dr. Frank Crane:

Most every boy wants to be great. He may not want to be good or kind, but he wants to be great. Hence I will set down a few hints here that you may find of use. Make up your mind that what you want is to be great, not to be called great. It is Ruskin who points out the difference between these two things.

Most people, for instance, do not want to be the captain of the ship for that means harder work than any man's aboard, it means staying up three or four days and nights without rest, walking the bridge during a fog, for while there is a fog a captain is not allowed to leave his post; it means entire responsibility for all the lives and goods on the vessel. Nobody wants that. What we want is to be called captain, to have people point to us and touch their hats when they meet us.

I decide, therefore, that you will be a great man, whether you are called so or not. And the beauty of this is, that any of us can be great, and on one can hinder us. Being great can be acquired by certain fixed laws, and you can gain your object just as surely as you can saw a cord of wood. The laws that make human greatness are as accurate as the laws that make four out of two and two. Being called great, on the other hand, is nine-tenths pure luck.

The second commandment is like the first. It is: Never seek prominence of a position of power. This is very important. The desire for place is directly opposed to and absolutely inconsistent with the desire for genuine greatness. You cannot eat your cake and have it too.

tribes technically, in order to make up the ancient number ten.

Their ruins—A difficult reading, meaning, perhaps, the idolatrous temples, or the desolate sites of cities laid waste by the Assyrians.

7. All the land of Israel—The Northern Kingdom is meant. The energy of Josiah was unsparing. By extermination these local sanctuaries in every section of the country, north and south, he struck a death blow to the worship of idols; for, once confined to Jerusalem, the worship of the people would most naturally become the true worship of God in the temple.

8-13—The repair of the temple. The original account, as found in 2 Kings, is amplified by the Chronicler, by the addition of several important details (compare 2 Kings 22, 3-7).

8. When he had purged the land—Implying that the work of sweeping away the abominations of idolatry consumed several years.

10. They delivered it—The marginal reading here is more intelligible. The workmen that had oversight gave the money to the workmen that wrought. The money was probably collected throughout the country by the Levites.

11. The houses—The chambers of the temple, the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies. The temple had not merely fallen into natural decay, but had suffered at the hands of several of the kings of Judah (compare 2 Chron. 24, 7).

12. Levites . . . that were skillful with instrument of music — The names given are, of course, nothing more, historically. "We are reminded of the walls of Thebes, which rose out of the ground while Orpheus played up on his flute."

13. Also they were over the bearers of burdens — The care with which the Chronicler speaks of these various functions of the Levites is in entire keeping with the spirit of the two books. Everything which emphasizes the ceremonial and ritualistic side of the life of the kingdom is eagerly recorded. According to Josephus, Herod used the priests as carpenters and masons when he rebuilt the temple.

#### HE WAS LEAVING.

A gentleman, who was in the habit of dining regularly at a certain restaurant, said to the waiter: "John, instead of tipping you every day, I'm going to give you your tip in a lump sum at Christmas."

"Thank you, sir," replied the waiter, "but I wonder if you would mind payin' me in advance."

"Well, it's rather a strange request," remarked the patron.

"However, here's one dollar for you. I suppose you are in want of money, or is it that you distrust me?"

"Oh, no, sir," smiled John, slipping the money in his pocket, "only I am leaving here to-day, sir."

#### FORTUNATE!

There was a shivering sound of breaking glass heard in the drawing-room. "James! Have you broken another goblet?"

"Yes, madam; but I was very fortunate this time. It only broke in two places."

"Well, and you call that being fortunate, do you?"

"Yes, madam; you can't imagine what a bother it is to pick them up when they break into a hundred pieces."

There has been a dearth lately about the lack of poultry in this country, and the gigantic number of eggs which we import. It may come as a surprise to know that our head of poultry numbers thirty-seven millions, or roughly one hen to the acre. The Board of Agriculture says that we ought to keep at least three times that number. At present the record in poultry production is held by the United States, with eighty-five millions of cocks and hens, and a yearly egg output of 6,000 million.

It may be interesting to learn that the biggest eggs come from Spain, where they run seven to the pound. Ours average eight to the pound, while German eggs are the smallest, running as low as ten to the pound.

#### MILK AND MILK.

Canada Monthly sounds a word of timely warning on the pure milk question that has annually cut such a figure in raising Canada's death rate, and that only now is beginning to be dealt with effectively. Every parent and every public-spirited citizen should heed the warning and take it upon himself to see that the milkman takes proper care of his product. The editor says: "The annual warning against impure milk is going the rounds of the papers, and never was a warning more sorely needed. Last summer in Montreal, during the week ending July 11th, there were 240 deaths, 153 of whom were children under five years, most of them killed by impure milk."

The un-inspected milkman is more dangerous than a mad dog turned loose on the streets. No epidemic of rabies ever had such a death rate to its discredit as that week in Montreal laid at the door of the milkman. And it is up to you, Mr. Consumer, to keep tab on him, to see for yourself that the health officer has inspected his premises, and approved of them; that the farms from which he receives milk have been reported by him to the health department; that his milk-wagon is fly-proof; that the dairy building is used for no other purpose than handling milk; that it has proper sewer and water connections; that it is cement floored and walled, provided with proper apparatus for the sterilization of cans, and that this apparatus is habitually used; that the milk is delivered before it is eighteen hours old; that it is properly pasteurized; and finally, and chiefly, that everything about the dairy, the utensils and the men employed, is kept strictly and inviolately clean.

"There are laws governing all of these points. It is your province, Mr. Consumer, to see that the law is kept—lest your children die."

#### DEEP OR SHALLOW SEEDING.

Dig up grain plants and you will find that they form their roots at the same depth whether planted deep or shallow. When sown too deep the plant sends up a growth till within about an inch of the surface and there starts the real root system. It takes work to send up this growth, so the more shallow the seed can be sown, and yet deep enough so it can get moisture the better. A good seed bed should be fairly compact; the more compact it is the nearer the surface the moisture comes.

dish, and are always highly relished on account of their novelty. Cream three ounces of butter, add two tablespoonsfuls of castor sugar, and the yolks of two eggs well beaten. Mix well together one cup of flour, half a cup of corn-flour, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, and a little salt. Add this with a small cup of milk alternately to the creamed butter and eggs. Beat well, and stir in three-quarters of a cupful of dates, cut into small pieces. Mix in gently the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff and bake in a moderately hot oven.

Cream Scones.—Sift two pounds of well-dried flour into a basin, and rub in a quarter of a pound of lard or clarified dripping. Make a well in the flour and put in three ounces of sugar, three good teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, two beaten eggs, and enough milk to make all into a nice dough.

Austrian Chops.—Take some nice veal cutlets, and with a rolling-pin beat them on both sides till they are quite thin. Then dip into beaten eggs, and afterwards in finely-grated breadcrumbs. Fry in boiling fat until nicely browned. These should be both tasty and tender.

Beef Patties.—Choose some undressed roast beef with a little fat on it. Season with pepper and salt, and mince finely. Roll out some pastry very thin and cut it into rounds. Place some seasoned meat on one side and fold over the other like an apple puff. Fry in deep fat till a golden color, and serve hot.

#### ATTRACTIVE DESSERT.

One egg, white and yolk beaten separately, to which add one and one-half cups granulated sugar and one glass purple grape jelly. If the jelly is stiff, warm it slightly first, so it will more easily blend with the other ingredients. Stir all together with one quart of good fresh buttermilk. Then freeze the same as any ice cream, adding the juice of two lemons when partly frozen. The combination of buttermilk and grape jelly produces a most perfect violet shade, while the flavor of the "cream" is as pleasing to the palate as the color is to the eye.

Violet or similar green leaves should decorate the base of the cream when it is served. This quantity will serve ten people. If buttermilk is not available, good sour milk will do. Cake—Bake any preferred simple white or sponge cake in a sheet. When cold, cut in squares and frost on top and sides with a white icing. In one corner of each piece make a small loop of narrow stiff white paper, covering each end with the frosting, and letting the loop project only enough to admit the stems of a few violets, just enough to decorate each piece daintily. If fresh violets are not available, a suitable decoration can be made with the candied violet leaves and slices of citron in the shape of leaves.

#### HOME HINTS.

Good eggs have dull shells. Remember this when choosing them for the table.

When beating carpets first lay them face downwards on the grass, then turn and beat the other side.

Green blinds may be greatly improved by being well brushed, and afterwards very lightly brushed with linseed oil.

Clothes pegs are often spoiled

the first. It is: Never seek prominence of a position of power. This is very important. The desire for place is directly opposed to and absolutely inconsistent with the desire for genuine greatness. You cannot eat your cake and have it too.

You must choose which of these two aims in life you are going in for. If what you want is praise, applause, money and to be a prominent citizen, you need not read any further. You are going into the gambling busines, for these prizes come mostly by chance and circumstances.

But if you want is to be strong, noble, rich in character and in wisdom, a source of strength to all about you, contented in your own heart and a blessing to every heart that shall touch yours, in other words if you want to be great, come with me and I will show you the way.

Avoid office, avoid front seats and popularity. Never take any office unless by means of it you can be of more service than otherwise.

Set before you a life of service. Among all the boys who read this I can tell which one is going to leave the print of his mind and heart on the world; it is a boy who chooses as his work in life to serve his fellow-men.

The really great men of to-day are such as Luther Burbank, who is producing new fruits and flowers for the race, and Thomas Edison who is increasing the value of life to thousands by his inventions, and besides these, hundreds of honest workers who are preparing useful and beautiful things. Develop your will. The one element in you that is going to save you in your crisis, that will come in many a time as the last saving help to get you out of a tight place, is your will. Therefore, do not let it become loose and flabby.

William James, the great philosopher, gave a good piece of advice when he said, "that every one ought to do two or three things he does not like to do, just for practice, every day. The surest way to drift into feebleness and mediocrity, if not indeed into meanness and vice, is to float along doing only the things you want to do."

#### MORE HOLY THAN RIGHTEOUS

At a religious meeting a lady persisted in standing on a bench, thus spoiling the view of others, though repeatedly requested to sit down. An old gentleman at last rose and said, gravely:—

"I think if the lady knew that she had a large hole in each of her stockings she would not exhibit herself in this way."

This had the desired effect; she immediately sank down on her seat. A young minister standing by blushed to the temples and said:—

"Oh, brother, how could you say what was not a fact?"

"Not a fact!" replied the old gentleman. "If she had not a large hole in each of her stockings, I would like to know how she gets them on."

#### A BAD START.

"I don't believe she'll ever get married."

"Why not?"

"Her friends have started telling what a good wife she'll make of some man some day."

# Mid-Summer Oxford Sale!

We've Got too many Oxfords---That's all.

In all our business experience we have never sold so many Oxfords as we have sold this season, and still have about 200 pairs of \$3.50 and \$3.00 Oxfords which we are going to cut away down in price.

Take our word for it this is the Greatest Bargain we have ever given in Ladies' Low Shoes.

## A FEW OF THE STYLES:

139 pair of Ladies' Fine Patent Colt Pumps and Oxfords, and Gunmetal Calf Pumps and Oxfords, made with pretty Cuban and High New York Heels. Most styles have Goodyear welted soles, others light flexible sewed soles. All new shoes left from our spring business and sold regularly at \$3.50 and 3.00

**TO CLEAR \$2.00.**

45 pair of Ladies' Fine Patent Oxfords with neat plain toe and turn sole, also Patent Colt Pumps with ankle Strap

**To Clear \$1.49**

35 pair Ladies' Tan Calf Oxfords and Pumps, Empress and Dorothy Dodd \$3.50 and 4.00 Shoes, sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 6, 6½, and 7 only.

**Half Price \$1.75**

Girls' Patent and Chocolate Kid Ankle Strap Pumps, with turn soles.

**To Clear \$1.00**

## Sale Of Suit Cases.

12 Suit Cases, Japanese Matting and Keratol.

**Sale Price \$1.69**

15 Real Leather Cases, deep style and handsomely finished

**22 inch \$3.95, 24 inch \$4.45.**

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

Largest Dealers in this Section of Canada.

## Steam Coal For Threshing

**AT**

**Steven's Coal Yard**

## SPECIAL SALE BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR

**FOR  
3  
DAYS**

**25c. Per Garment**

See Window Display.

## A.E. Lazier.

### Hammocks.

A few left, cheap at

BOYLE & SON'S.

### St. Andrew's Church Notes.

On July 23rd the popular young pastor, Mr. Robinson, of Bath, will preach. He will also preach during August.

### Half Holiday Excursions.

The Steamer Reindeer will run an excursion on each Wednesday half holiday to Glen Island and Picton. Fare 25 cents.

### Toronto Conservatory Exams.

Successful pupils of Miss I. M. Hamley: Primary Theory, Honors, Florence Walker, Pass, Edith Edwards: Junior Piano, Pass, Mae Armitage: Primary Piano, Honors, Florence Walker: Elementary Piano, Honors, Kathleen Daly, Myrtle Edwards.

### A Fine Moonlight.

The members of the Napanee Fire Brigade are to be congratulated on the success of their moonlight excursion on Friday evening last. The commodious steamer Brockville was taxed almost to her capacity to accommodate the crowd, about 330 people being on board. The sail down the bay and the return was enjoyed by everyone, and many complimentary remarks were handed the firemen for the manner in which the excursion was run. The Citizens' Band, who very generously gave their services free of charge, contributed in no small way to the enjoyment of the evening by their various selections. The firemen, through the efforts of The Graham Co., who had secured the order for the new parade uniforms, were all dressed in their new suits and made an exceedingly creditable showing. The new suits are of blue serge and brass buttons, with a regulation firemen's parade cap, and the letters "N. F. D." on the front, the letters being worked in gold braid. The officers' caps are lettered in the same manner.

### AN INTERVIEW.

In an interview with Mr. Mullholland of the Seymour Power Co that gentleman stated positively that the company are willing to concede to the town all the points raised in dispute and the company's solicitor is here to draw a supplementary agreement to this effect. It never was the intention of the company to come into Napanee on any but the most friendly terms and when the by-law was being drawn every concession that was asked was practically granted. The policy of the company is to serve the public under such terms and rates as will make everyone friendly and a customer.

## THE POWER QUESTION.

### TO THE EDITOR:

Though largely responsible for the bargain with the Seymour Power and Electric Light Co., we think the agreement is not well stated in the proposed by-law, and advise that it be voted down. This does not mean that we will not take power from the Company; but that we want the town's interest better protected than the terms of this by-law would do. There is a doubt about the legality of the by-law. To carry it and defer the third reading until changes are made would only complicate matters. Another vote would be necessary.

If mistakes have been made, through haste or any means, let us not make matters worse and blame men who are doing their duty, let us stop the completion of this by-law and start over. If the only way to stop it is to vote it down, we advise that be done.

Amos S. KIMMERLY, Mayor  
Commissioners G. C. T. WARD, Chairman.

Mr. F. F. Miller the other commissioner may not be in town to add his name to this. I do not care to speak for any person else, but he made a motion which was passed by the commissioners to submit the by-law to the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario for opinion and advice, and also to ask the Town Council to defer the voting on the by-law.

The enclosed communication from the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario speaks for itself. This Government Commission is concerned not only in financing and managing the production and distribution of electricity for municipalities, but it is also a part of its duty to advise in just such cases as the present affairs of Napanee. The Commission if requested would act for the town in this matter. The advice is given without expense to the town. Probably there is no other body of men in the Dominion so well informed upon the matter as the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

July 19th, 1911.

DR. G. C. T. WARD,  
Chairman, Electric Light and Power  
Commission,  
Napanee, Ontario.

DEAR SIR:—With reference to your request of July 18th, asking our opinion upon the proposed by-law to sell the town plant and grant a franchise to the Seymour Power and Electric Company for the supplying of light and power to the town of Napanee, and in furtherance of your request to look into this matter, we will briefly state some of the changes we would advise being made in this agreement.

(1)—The question of the town's legal right to dispose of the Electric Light Plant by the proposed by-law has been discussed at a public meeting. Our solicitor is going carefully into this question, as in his opinion there is a grave doubt of the legality of the proposed method.

Clause 5 of agreement—A thirty year franchise of this nature is unduly long. The town should also have the opinion of buying "outright" the entire plant for the supply of light and power at any time after the franchise has been in force for ten years. Present clause only permits lighting being done by town. The basis of the purchase of the plant by the town should be clearly and definitely stated.

Clause 6—The rate of 16¢ per room per month plus 3¢ per K. W. H. is fair. However, the customer or consumer should not have to wait until the first of each year in order to take advantage of any rate he desires.

Clause 9—This clause is indefinite and vague as to the best and most approved arc or incandescent lighting system to be used, and a standard clause covering this should be inserted.

Clause 10—The Company should pay all cost of extending lines beyond the 400 ft. distance mentioned instead of the Corporation.

Clause 14—This is not clearly expressed in stating whether the town gets paid only for the actual time that the lamps are out or for the entire night.

Clause 25—The Company protect themselves against doing any line construction work from the 15th November to the 15th April. The Company should be obliged to build or renew when necessary.

Mr. short t  
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—AT—

# Steven's Coal Yard

CHAS. STEVENS.

Yard : Foot of West Street.

1-tf

## SALT FOR SALE.

- Lump Rock Salt.
- Fine Salt in barrels.
- Fine Salt in bags.
- Coarse Salt in large sacks for stock.

—Crushed Rock Salt in large and small sacks for making ice cream.

Give me a call when wanting Salt.

Phone 130.

FRANK H. PERRY.

## Plymouth and Deering Binder Twine.

are still the best brands of twine manufactured.

We have both kinds in all the different lengths.

Buy early, as this year the supply of twine is limited.

## Threshers, Attention!

Now is the time to get your supplies.

All sizes of leather, rubber and canvas belting.

Machine and cylinder oil, cup grease.

Mitts, wrenches, lace leather.

In fact everything you need.

Every parcel cheerfully delivered to all hotels, stores, or private residences immediately.

## M. S. MADOLE,

Napanee's Leading Hardware Store.

Phone, 13.

Dry Batteries for 25 cts each, guaranteed perfect. Gasoline and supplies for Motor boats at

BOYLE & SONS.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling immense quantities bran and shorts. Five Roses flour beats the world. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, 80c bottle, Dodds Kidney Pills, 35c box. Try our 15c tea. Good black tea 25c. Package corn starch 5c. bulk starch 5c.

The fifth annual excursion Holloway Street Sunday School, Belleville, to Peterboro Wednesday, (August 16th). A trip over the celebrated Lift Locks by boat has been arranged. Special train leaves Napanee at 7 o'clock, fare \$1.60; leaves Marysville at 7.20, fare \$1.55. Tickets good two days. See posters for full information.

B. B.

Base Ball Boys and all people playing base ball should see Paul's stock of "Reach" goods.

town all the points raised in dispute and the company's solicitor is here to draw a supplementary agreement to this effect. It never was the intention of the company to come into Napanee on any but the most friendly terms and when the by-law was being drawn every concession that was asked was practically granted. The policy of the company is to serve the public under such terms and rates as will make everyone friendly and a customer.

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches, Barber's itch, and every form of contagious Itch on human or animalstured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by—T. B. Wallace

The premises lately occupied by W. Coxall, next door to Wallace's drug store, are being fitted up for F. Chinneck, who will remove his jewelry business there when the repairs are completed.

Mr. Paul Peterson, a well-known resident of Napanee, died very suddenly on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Peterson was holidaying at Grasse Point and was stricken suddenly with heart failure and died immediately.

Peter Sherman Wagar, who is wanted for a crime committed against Margaret Doyle, of Camden Township, was brought to Napanee on Thursday. He appeared before the magistrate and was remanded for eight days.

## All Municipal Electors have the right to vote on the Seymour By-Law.

This is the time of year when a good Vanilla Flavoring counts. Our Extract of Vanilla is made direct from the Vanilla bean and is not a chemical product. Contains no coloring material. The Mehical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

The Fifth Annual Excursion of Holloway Street Sunday School Belleville, has been arranged for Wednesday August Sixteenth, under the new Grand Trunk Excursion Rate. Reserve this date for your best Annual outing and watch for full particulars later.

31-b.

Selby, Roblin and Forest Mills will run their annual S. S. excursion, via Steamer Aletha, July 27th, from Napanee to Trenton, calling at Deseronto, Belleville and other Bay points. Let everybody come and have a good days outing. Tickets for round trip, adults 25c, children under 12 years, free. Boat will leave Napanee at 8 a.m. sharp, will reach Napanee on return about 6 o'clock.

Last week Mr. John W. Thompson, Deseronto Road, was severely bitten on the hand by his collie dog. The dog was later shot and the head sent to Prof. W. T. Connell, of Queen's Medical College, Kingston, who examined it and found no traces of that terrible disease of rabies. Mr. Thompson's right hand was badly bitten, and his many friends will be pleased to know that the medical examiner failed to find traces of rabies in this examination.

The firemen had a run on Wednesday afternoon to Roblin's hill at the east of the town where a grass fire had started, and it was feared would find its way into what is known as the "Pine Grove". A south west wind was blowing and but for the quick efforts of some of the residents in the vicinity a serious conflagration might have resulted. Had the fire reached the pine woods, in its present dry condition, and the wind blowing from the south west, the residents of Clarksville would have been placed in a serious position.

B. B.

Base Ball Boys and all people playing base ball should see Paul's stock of "Reach" goods.

same manner.

## Conservative Convention.

The most successful convention in the history of the Liberal Conservative Association for the Riding of Addington, was held in the Town Hall, Tamworth, on Tuesday, July 18th. Every portion of the constituency was well represented, filling the hall. The following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, Toronto; J. S. Gallagher, M.P.P., for Frontenac; T. G. Carscallen, M.P.P., for Lennox; W. J. Paul, M.P.P., for Addington; M. Avery, ex-M.P., and others. Major Alf. M. Bell took charge of the meeting and conducted it in a very able and efficient manner. The first order of business was the selection of a candidate, to represent the Liberal Conservative party at the next Provincial election. W. D. Black, the Secretary Treasurer of the Association was unanimously chosen to be the party standard-bearer, and responded in a speech accepting the position and thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him. Speeches were delivered by our local M. P. P's. and the President then introduced the speaker of the day, Hon. Mr. Hanna, who held the large audience spellbound for over an hour, on the work of his department, dealing particularly with the question of Prison Reform. Resolutions of confidence were heartily passed, expressing loyalty and confidence in R. L. Borden and Sir James Whitney. Joseph Foster, Moscow, was elected Secretary Treasurer of the Association. The meeting was concluded by singing the National Anthem.

The cost of extending lines beyond the 400ft. distance mentioned instead of the Corporation.

Clause 14—This is not clearly expressed in stating whether the town gets paid only for the actual time that the lamps are out or for the entire night.

Clause 25—The Company protect themselves against doing any line construction work from the 15th November to the 15th April. The Company should be obliged to build or renew when necessary.

Clause 26—The cost for arc lights and incandescent to the town is a small percentage less than the town already supplies it from their own plant, and this is worthy of your consideration.

Clause 30—The Company having three months in which to give unsatisfactory service before being cancelled by town is too long.

Unsatisfactory service for one month and a penalty for lack of service for a certain period in the above time of one month might be contained therein. Further, the present steam plant should be retained as a reserve for supplying the demands of Napanee in case of interruption to the Seymour Power Company's line.

Clause 31—No mention is made of the voltage or frequency, nor are the variations from above limited, and these should be clearly set forth. \$25.00 per h. p. might mean anything in this clause. A clear and definite clause should be inserted in agreement, stating the method of charging for power, whether it be for the connected load or on a maximum demand basis, or at what voltage, and if one or more methods are used citing an example of each.

Clause 33—The Town if dissatisfied with the rates should have the privilege of submitting their complaint to the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario or the Ontario Railway or Municipal Board, and furthermore, that this might be done upon the Town giving notice in writing to the company, and action on this matter not to be delayed more than three months after written notice to the Company.

Clause 34—This does not mean anything, as the Town would be in a similar, if not in a more disadvantageous position than they are at the present time.

A few remarks with reference to the Electric Light plant will be made. The power house equipment and apparatus has apparently been kept up in good shape. The pole line and distributing system has been carefully done and the showing made by the Commission from the Fall of 1906, when this plant was installed, up to 1910, shows a deficit of \$381.00, and that is partly due to the Town not being properly charged for the light used in their public buildings, etc. You understand that the extension of your distributing lines when feeding but a few consumers is expensive, but it is often a necessary expense, and with a greater number of consumers and the greater amount of light being taken this is offset by the revenue received.

To be brief, there seems no reason why the town should not give the matter very careful consideration as to whether the present plant could not be put on a paying basis.

With reference to the present by-law before the people, this is a matter that the Town should not be too hasty in deciding, as it directly affects the future of your town and may fix its relation disadvantageously in regard to other towns in your vicinity being supplied by power from another source.

Yours truly,  
Hydro-Electric Power Commission,  
F. G. YATES,  
Acting Chief Engineer.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Look out for us.

We invite the public to call and see our new quarters, get our prices and examine our fine stock of imported SCOTCH, GRANITE MONUMENTS arriving daily and will soon be complete. Everything new and perfectly up to date. Nothing old, but everything reliable will be found at The Napanee Marble and Granite Works.

PAPINEAU & PIZZARELLO.

You part with a quarter of your dollar and all your pain when you use Merrill's Wizard Lightning. It's a marvel. Price 25c.

Sold and recommended by T. B. Wallace, Druggist.

## THE GRAHAM CO'Y,

Napanee, Ont.



We are showing a full range of qualities and sizes in Men's Odd Trousers.

Special values in Work AT \$1.50  
Trousers.....

Other lines of good  
Tweeds and Worsted  
at from ..... \$1.75 to \$5

## THE GRAHAM CO'Y,

Napanee, Ont.

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## IMPROVE THEIR APPEARANCE

Have your Suit  
Pressed and put  
in First-Class  
Shape

### Prices:

Suits Pressed	50c
Coats	35c
Trousers	15c

JAMES WALTERS,  
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

### PERSONALS

Mrs. Shaw, of Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. K. Pruyne.

Mrs. Gibson chaperoned a party of six to the Thousand Islands one day last week.

Miss Jean Gibson left for Brooklyn Hospital on Monday after spending the holidays with her mother.

C. M. Warner took a party to Deseronto in his motor Boat on Tuesday.

Marjorie Gibson leaves to day to spend a week at Aspinwall Island, Sharbot Lake.

Mrs. Vrooman and family left for Port Carling, Muskoka on Wednesday.

Mrs. Dr. Sills spent Wednesday with Mrs. Dr. Bogart, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Roblin and children, Adolphustown, spent Thursday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Eyvel.

Mr. Wm. Furguson, of Madole's staff, leaves Saturday night with his family to spend his holidays at Bracebridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyes left last week for a trip through the West.

Messrs. Clarence Wartman, Jack Soby, and Bidwell Conway, left for Collingwood, to take positions on the new steamer "Geronia."

Mr. Richard Hamilton, of Peterboro, was in Napanee on Wednesday visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Hayes.

Mrs. F. H. Dunbar, of Niagara Falls, returned home after a couple of weeks visit with her sister, Mrs. E. A. Hayes.

Mr. Allan Longmore, of Toronto, is the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Longmore, Camden East.

Mr. Louis H. Hamilton, of Montreal, was united in marriage to Miss Margaret White, of the same city, on Tuesday, July 18th. Lou is a former Napanee boy and his many friends here extend congratulations.

Councillor Herman Ming is laid up with a sore foot which has caused him considerable trouble.

Miss Margaret Nolan, of Sterling, is spending a couple of weeks holidays with her parents in town.

Mrs. Harry J. Bristol is spending a short time in town the guest of her aunt.

Misses Lillie and Ola Madden left on Tuesday to visit relatives in New Hampshire.

Miss May Steacey arrived home last week after spending six months visiting in the West and Vancouver.

Mrs. Clayton Wiseman and son Reggie, are visiting friends at Violet. Mrs. Albert Frizzell and two children, Toronto, are visiting relatives in Napanee and Moscow.

Miss Marjorie Simpson is visiting Miss Helen Herrington at Camp-Len-Nid.

Mrs. J. M. Parrot is visiting her son Mr. Fred Parrot, Belleville.

Mrs. Collins, Picton, spent last week the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. J. Dickinson.

Miss Maude Anderson is home from Winnipeg spending her holidays with her mother, Mrs. Robt. Anderson.

Miss Mildred Clow of Kingston, is visiting her friend, Miss Beatrice Baughan.

Miss Mildred Baughan is spending a couple of weeks at Lime Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hardy, Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Vanalstine.

Mr. Hamilton Armstrong, [Carman, Man., is renewing acquaintances in Napanee.

Dr. Elliot Vanalstine and wife of Chicago, are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Vanalstine.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fralick, Chicago, are visiting relatives in Napanee.

Miss Nellie Casey, Troy, N. Y., Miss Eleanor Davis and Master Gordon Davis, Toronto are guests of Mrs. T. W. Casey.

Mr. E. R. Fitzgerald spent Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Dr. W. J. Sills is leaving for a trip to Vancouver and in consequence his dental parlors will be closed for about one month, until probably August 21st.

Mr. Norris Brisco, New York is visiting acquaintances in Napanee.

Mrs. Harry Travers leaves on Monday for Craigville, Mass., for a couple of months.

Mrs. Purvis is visiting her daughter Mrs. Mann, Renfrew, at her camp, Norway Bay.

Miss A. E. Eyvel, New York is spending her holidays with her brother, Mr. C. D. Eyvel.

Dr. Alvin Carscallen and Mrs. Carscallen of Winnipeg spent last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Carscallen.

Miss M. Grange, of Manitoba, is visiting her parents and friends in town during her school vacations.

Mr. A. E. Websdale who was formerly in the employ of M. S. Madole, has secured the carrying of mail from Carlstadt to an office which has taken his name "Websdale". We are sure all his friends will be glad to hear of his success.

Mrs. M. S. Madole is spending the week end with friends in Niagara Falls and will go on to Cleveland to Mrs. Reddick.

Miss Stella Douglas is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Huyck, Tweed.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wolfe and son, Morris, spent a few days this week visiting his sister, at Inverary.

Mrs. Jas. Hosey has received a letter from her son, Mr. Fred Horey stating that he and Mr. Wilkie McCoy were doing work on their mining claims (in the Porcupine country) when the fire occurred, but by burying their supplies and taking to a lake in their canoes they got through safely and with slight loss.

Mr. U. J. Flach is in Toronto this week.

Mrs. Ben Chandler, Robinson, Ill., Mrs. Belle Riddings, Robinson, Ill., and their children, Mrs. Thos. Bowen, Bradford, Penn., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rankin.

### BIRTHS.

JACKSON—At Napanee on Saturday, July 15th 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Jackson, Enterprise, a son. (nee Miss Maude Bruton.)

### MAHRIAGES.

BROWN—BLAKELEY—By the Rev. G. S. White, at Piety Hill, Napanee, on July 16th, 1911, Mr. Leonard Brown, and Miss Maggie Blakeley, both of Napanee.

### DEATHS

FITCHETT—At North Fredericksburg on Saturday, July 15, 1911, John Fitchett, aged 76 years, 11 months, 17 days.

JANES—At Kingston, on Saturday, July 15, 1911, Ira Janes aged 76 years.

CARMICHAEL—At Toronto, on Sunday, July 16th, 1911, Constant Isabel Carmichael, aged 10 months, 19 days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carmichael.

### W. M. S. S. Excursion.

The Annual Excursion and Picnic of the Western Methodist Sunday School will be held on Tuesday next, July 25th. The Steamer Brockville will carry the excursion to Glen Island and Picton, leaving Napanee at 8 a. m. This is always one of the best trips of the season, and this season's excursion will no doubt prove a splendid one. Pack your basket and go.

# Reasons Why

You Should Vote for the  
Seymour Power  
By-Law

Save 20 per cent. of your lighting bills.

No Meter Rents.

24 Hour Service with power for irons, cleaners and various household articles at any time.

Cheap Power means inducements to manufacturers to locate in Napanee.

If By-Law is defeated Napanee will be the only town between Toronto and Brockville having no 24 hour service.

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Misses Lillie and Ola Madden left on Tuesday to visit relatives in New Hampshire.

Miss May Steacey arrived home last week after spending six months visiting in the West and Vancouver.

Rev. G. Horton and Mrs. Horton announce the engagement of their only daughter, Iva Mae, to Mr. Rupert Wells Brown (Queen's) only son of Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Brown, Kingston, the marriage to take place on the 25th, Inst., in Trinity Church, Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dickson and Mr. W. J. Magee, The Pines, were callers at our office on Saturday.

Mrs. Daniel Joyce and daughter, Lena, Watertown, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Plumley.

The Misses Kirkpatrick, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dickson, The Pines, have returned to Hamilton.

Mr. Frank Brown is spending his holidays in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hawley and children, Cobourg, spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rankin.

Mr. Clayton Stevens went to Toronto this week to seek a position.

T. T. T. Four T's, Tar, Tamarac, Tolu and Treacle. The only medicine in the world that cures a cough in one day and the worst sold in 48 hours. Price 25c.

Sold and recommended by T. B. Wallace, Druggist.

Cheap Power means inducements to manufacturers to locate in Napanee.

If By-Law is defeated Napanee will be the only town between Toronto and Brockville having no 24 hour service.

The town will save about \$2500 per year on lighting account, capital expenditure, etc.

The town will receive \$500 in taxes on plant.

The town will be relieved from the ever present liability for any damage to life and property through the operation of the service.

The Company are prepared to assume all responsibility for the legality of the by-law.

In the opinion of Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C. and other prominent legal men the by-law is perfectly legal.



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.  
Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again—  
To rise nevermore.  
Twas weak flour, of course.  
Meaning weak in gluten.  
But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong.  
With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight.  
Stays risen too.  
Being coherent, elastic.  
And the dough feels springy under your hand.  
Squeaks and cracks as you work it.  
Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.  
Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety.  
Great is the bread born of such dough—  
Your dough!  
Try this good flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended